هكذا من الاصل

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, fair becoming cloudy. Temp. 0-8 (32-46). Saturday, cloudy but warmer. LONDON: Friday, cloudy, possible showers. Temp. 1-6 (34-43). Saturday, rain and wind. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 1-11 (34-52). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 3-7 (37-45).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	2.75 Dns	Iceland	150 I.Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Dns	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	LE17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Pes.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	£L2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Drs. 0.25	Tunisia	3.25 Dns
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.25
Great Britain	70 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,875 — PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1979 — Established 1887

Former Italy Defense Chief Jailed in Lockheed Scandal

By Henry Tanner

ROME, March 1 (NYT) — The Constitutional Court, Italy's highest tribunal, today sentenced Mario Tanassi, a former defense minister, to two years and four months in jail for corruption in connection with $1.6 million in bribes allegedly payed by the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to Italian officials in 1970 and 1971.

Another former defense minister, Luigi Gui, was acquitted.

Gen. Duilio Fanali, who was air force chief of staff in 1970, received a sentence of one year, nine months.

The 29-judge court reached its verdict after a secluded deliberation of 23 days, a record. The court announced the verdict and the sentences only. The lengthy text of the full judgment will be made public in a few months.

The prosecution had asked for a nine-year sentence for Tanassi — a former head of the Social Democratic Party — six years for Mr. Gui, and seven years for Fanali.

UPI

Mario Tanassi
. . . in Rome yesterday.

Benigno Zaccagnini, secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, immediately hailed the acquittal of Mr. Gui, a Christian Democrat.

The Social Democratic party issued a statement calling the verdict "political" and saying that the party had never had anything to do with corruption.

The verdicts are final. There can be no appeal.

The trial, which started last April, touched on sensitive political issues. It marked the first time since the fall of fascism that former Cabinet ministers were tried for corruption.

The Lockheed scandal, moreover, added powerfully to the pressure that forced President Giovanni Leone to resign last June, six months before his term was over.

Mr. Leone made his decision under pressure from the Communists and Christian Democrats after the news magazine L'Expresso published charges that he and members of his family had been involved in business deals with the two lawyers who served as channels for the Lockheed bribes.

The two lawyers, brothers Ovidio and Antonio Lefebvre, today were found guilty. They received respective sentences of two years, four months and two years, two months.

Two bribes were paid in connection with the sale of 14 C-130 Hercules military transports to the Italian Air Force in 1970. Ovidio Lefebvre, who was Lockheed's consultant in Italy, testified that he had given a suitcase full of money to a Tanassi aide in 1971. The aide, Bruno Palmiotti, received a 4½-year sentence.

The court also stripped Tanassi of his parliamentary seat and fined him 400,000 lire (about $500). He will not be able to hold public office for 2½ years.

Associated Press

Stapleton Roy, left, the acting chief of U.S. mission in Peking, and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal replace the 'Liaison Office' sign with 'Embassy' at official opening of U.S. Embassy.

1st Under New Constitution

Heavy Turnout Reported In Spain Parliament Vote

By James M. Markham

MADRID, March 1 (NYT) — Under wintry skies and, in the north, enduring snow and rain, Spaniards voted today in large numbers for a parliament that will govern the country for the next four years — the first such body to be elected under Spain's three-month-old democratic Constitution.

With opinion polls indicating a close race, leaders of Spain's two major parties, the ruling Union of the Democratic Center and the Socialists, awaited the first results with a certain apprehensiveness.

"Why should I start off the day with a glass of cold water in the face?" said Premier Adolfo Suarez when, after casting his vote, he was asked whether he expected to have to form a coalition government.

Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist leader, declined to make any predictions, but, after an exhausting monthlong campaign, said, "Last night I slept tremendously. It's been a long time since I've slept so well."

Heavy contingents of police guarded many of the 39,631 polling stations, and army units watched public buildings, and television and radio stations for possible terrorist action. Helicopters fluttered over the city of Bilbao in the troubled Basque region, where voting was particularly heavy. No major incidents were reported.

King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia remained in Zarzuela Palace here; an electronic tabulator enabled them to follow the course of the balloting. In keeping with his role as the nation's constitutional arbiter, the monarch did not vote.

Following the approval of Spain's Constitution in a referendum Dec. 6, Mr. Suarez dissolved the two-chamber Cortes that had drafted the document in a risky bid for a majority in the key 350-member lower house. But after a campaign that appears to have excited few Spaniards, polls suggested that his party might not notably increase its 164 seats, and might even lose some this time.

A factor clouding predictions on the voting for the lower house and the 208-member Senate, representing the nation's regions, has been the high percentage of "don't knows" cropping up in the polls — that, and the uncertainty over what percentage of an electorate of 26.8 million would abstain from voting.

Snow and rain in such conservative, rural provinces as Burgos, Segovia, Soria and Logrono and throughout northwestern Galicia were worrisome auguries for Mr. Suarez' party, which hoped to score heavily there. The prevailing system of modified proportional representation for the lower house gives greater weight to rural votes than to those from cities, where the left tends to be strong. In some remote, snow-hit areas, authorities provided buses to transport villagers to polling stations.

Troops on Alert For U.K. Strike

LONDON, March 1 (UPI) — The government today drafted troops to join police in handling emergency calls if many of Britain's 17,000 ambulance crew members go through with a planned 24-hour wildcat walkout tomorrow.

Union officials that said it was uncertain how many ambulance crew members would answer the strike call by unofficial leaders, but they predicted that fewer than half the members would heed the call. The walkout, called in defiance of union leaders, is to protest slowness in concluding a new pay agreement.

The employers — mostly city and town governments — have offered a 9-percent pay increase, coupled with more in August and next year. The ambulance crews, whose pay ranges from £52 to £75 pounds ($104 to $150) a week, are demanding a 30-percent raise.

Normalization Process Completed

U.S. Opens Embassy in Peking

By Hobart Rowen

PEKING, March 1 (WP) — The U.S. flag was hoisted today over an embassy on mainland China for the first time since 1949, completing the formal process of normalizing diplomatic relations between the United States and China.

To the cheers of about 300 U.S. and Chinese employees of the former liaison office, the flag was briskly raised. In addition, several hundred Chinese residents, some of whom were reported to have waited four hours for the event, watched from across the street.

Ambassador Leonard Woodcock, who was confirmed Monday, did not make it to Peking in time for the ceremony. But Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, as a special emissary of President Carter, and Stapleton Roy, Mr. Woodcock's deputy, each spoke briefly.

The ceremony included fireworks and a tape recording of the "Star Spangled Banner." In addition, 15 youngsters of the American Embassy School sang "America the Beautiful."

Mr. Blumenthal, who lived in Shanghai from 1939 to 1947, stressed that the opening of the embassy had more than symbolic importance. He recalled his long association with China as a child and a young man.

Chinese officials did not attend the embassy ceremony, but, along with U.S. businessmen, were invited to a reception following it.

Mr. Blumenthal, who has been meeting with Chinese officials to push for increased commercial relations, said that it was in the interest of the United States and the world that "the Chinese people succeed in their modernizations." Even though the histories and political systems of the two countries differ, he said, both can trade and work together.

The transformation of the liaison office, set up in 1973, into an embassy, was simple. Mr. Blumenthal and Mr. Roy unscrewed a plaque on the garden wall that said "liaison office," and screwed in a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Congressional Dispute

Complications Cause U.S. To Delay New Taipei Link

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, March 1 (WP) — Because of legal complications and a squabble with Congress, the United States now has no official tie to Taiwan, and no office on the island to serve the 5,000 Americans there.

This is apparently the most significant practical consequence of the formal beginning today of full diplomatic relations with China. The U.S. and Chinese "liaison offices" in Peking and Washington are now full-fledged embassies.

The old U.S. Embassy on Taiwan, however, is closed, and the theoretically unofficial "institute" that is meant to conduct U.S.-Taiwanese relations in the future cannot open for business because Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., has refused to approve a transfer of State Department funds to pay for its operations. Sen. Hollings is chairman of the appropriations subcommittee which oversees the State Department budget.

Sen. Hollings, who disapproves of the terms of the Carter administration's decision to normalize relations with Peking, said yesterday he thought it was improper to transfer government funds to the new institute before Congress has authorized the existence of such an organization.

The fact that the United States closed its offices on Taiwan today "is not my problem," Sen. Hollings said, "It's their problem," referring to the administration.

As a result of the closing of the embassy on Taiwan, there will be

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

China Renews Call for Talks In Border War

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, March 1 (NYT) — China today again renewed its call for Vietnam to join it in talks to end their two-week border war, saying that Peking "still hopes to see a settlement of the disputes between the two countries through peaceful negotiations."

It was the third time since China attacked Vietnam on Feb. 17 that Peking has proposed peace talks. It is unclear whether this means that China will insist on some form of discussions with the Vietnamese before withdrawing its forces, or whether the offer is meant to minimize the seriousness of the situation and offset threatened intervention by the Soviet Union, Vietnam's ally.

Earlier this evening, Li Hsien-nien, a deputy premier and one of China's key leaders, said that Peking was "getting near" to achieving its aim of teaching the Vietnamese that armed provocations do no good. "Once our goal is achieved, we will certainly withdraw our troops," Mr. Li told British newsmen in Peking, according to Reuters.

Mr. Li, however, qualified his statement, adding that this "is on condition the Vietnamese will no longer resort to armed provocations. If they do, we will still counterattack." Asked how the fighting was progressing, Mr. Li said: "Well, it all depends on how you look at it. We have occupied a few provinces, a number of regions, and we have dealt fatal blows to a few of their divisions." Some of these were units of the regular Vietnamese Army, the Chinese leader said.

Sketchy reports from the battlefield suggest that Chinese forces may have broken through the front ranks of Vietnam's border militia and are in position to challenge Hanoi to send up some of its mainline divisions so that the Chinese can try to inflict heavy losses on them. This is believed to be Peking's main goal — to chew up the maximum number of Vietnamese troops, who are already stretched thinly around Indochina.

Peking's latest call for negotiations was made in the form of a note from the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Vietnamese Embassy in Peking. Indicating the significance that Peking attached to the move, the Chinese press agency made the unusual gesture this evening of advertising in advance that it would have an important announcement. That turned out to be the offer of peace talks.

The Chinese note "regretted" that Vietnam "has failed to make a positive response" to China's two earlier offers to negotiate. In fact, Hanoi has said that it would not hold talks with Peking while Chinese troops remained on Vietnamese soil. Peking proposed in its note that both sides appoint a deputy minister of foreign affairs as their representatives "to meet as soon as possible at a mutually agreed place for concrete negotiations."

The Chinese note also repeated an earlier, somewhat mysterious, call by Peking for the two countries to "settle disputes between the two countries concerning the boundary and territory."

The Chinese-Vietnamese border was delimited in the late 19th century by meetings between French colonial administrators and the Ching dynasty, followed by the erection of large stone pillars along the frontier. The Chinese Communist government has never denounced that settlement, the way it has the agreements with Czarist Russia that fixed much of the present Chinese-Soviet border. The French negotiated a border alignment that followed natural ridge lines and ravines through the mountainous jungle area. Detailed maps were drawn and the locations of the markers were defined astronomically by latitude and longitude. However, the Chinese, in the last few years, have accused the Vietnamese of moving some of the pillars to gain territory.

Chinese Reported To Resupply Troops

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, March 1 (NYT) — Western anaysts reported today that a lull had set in on the Chinese-Vietnamese battlefield, with China's troops consolidating important gains and resupplying their forces.

The analysts said that Vietnamese forces had finally abandoned or been driven out of the provincial capital of Lang Son, the scene of the heaviest fighting. They said that Chinese troops were now to the south, east and west of the town and may be occupying it.

Vietnam last week evacuated the provincial administration and civilian population from the town.

Further east, on the coast of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Wales Expected to Decide Against Home Rule

Cold Hurts Scotland Vote Turnout

EDINBURGH, March 1 (AP) — The Scots and Welsh voted today in a referendum to decide the most far-reaching constitutional issue in Britain since the Irish won independence 57 years ago — whether they want a measure of autonomy.

The results will not be known until tomorrow. But there seemed little doubt that the 2 million Welsh voters will say "no." The more nationalistic Scots are expected to deliver an equivocal "maybe."

Hopes for a high turnout in Scotland were dampened by icy winds and rain. Most polling stations contacted in Edinburgh reported a poor turnout by midafternoon.

With the Scottish votes fairly evenly split, the home-rulers, an uneasy alliance of Nationalists and Laborites, made a last-minute drive today to persuade Scotsmen that they should vote for devolution, as the home-rule process is known.

Kilted devolutionists toured Edinburgh, Scotland's capital, urging people to "Vote Yes for Scotland." The Scottish National Party sent cars, equipped with loudspeakers playing nationalistic music, around the city.

Newspapers Campaign

Newspapers, too, called on the Scots to rally for devolution. The Scotsman, the country's most influential daily, declared in an editori-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

3 Are Reported Executed

Khomeini Vows to Continue Active Role

From Wire Dispatches

QOM, Iran, March 1 — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini returned here today, his native city, to a tumultuous welcome from hundreds of thousands of supporters. He told them that Iran's culture, "destroyed by colonialism, must be turned upside down," and he promised to purge the country of Western influence.

The 78-year-old Shiite Moslem patriarch pledged, "The remaining one or two years of my life I will devote to you to keep this movement alive," indicating that he will not take a back seat in forming Iran's future.

Iran radio, meanwhile, announced today that three persons had been executed after being convicted by revolutionary courts. A military court in the southwest oil town of Abadan ordered police officers Jahangir Zakiri and Hossein Tajik shot for "killing innocent people in Abadan." It said that revolutionary militia had also executed Karblai Mohammed at Qazvin, west of Tehran, for killing three children.

Revolutionary courts have condemned at least 15 persons to death, including eight generals, since the fall of the regime of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi 20 days ago.

Won't Retire

A Khomeini aide said that the ayatollah will live permanently in Qom, about 100 miles south of Tehran, but has no intention of retiring.

Ayatollah Khomeini made his address at the theological school courtyard where in 1963 he attacked the shah's Western-style reforms. That led to his arrest and nearly 15 years of exile in Iraq and France. He returned to Iran on Feb. 1 as the monarchy was on the brink of collapse.

Ayatollah Khomeini thanked the Iranian people for sacrificing blood to end the monarchy and vowed to be in their service whenever the nation needed him. He urged them to approve an Islamic republic at a referendum scheduled for March 31.

Seen As Threat

The ayatollah also called for demonstrations, if necessary, to keep the nation alive. This was considered an indirect threat to Premier Medhi Bazargan, who threatened to quit because of what he called meddling by Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary committees in governmental affairs.

Mr. Bazargan, picked by Ayatollah Khomeini to head a provisional government, said in Tehran that the ayatollah's committees are "arresting people. They oppose us, they are against our appointments. Our day has been turned into night."

Battle at Border Region Nobody Wants

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, March 1 (WP) — It seems odd that so much blood has been shed along that rugged, hill-strewn border, a twisted work of water cutting into limestone. Neither the Chinese nor the Vietnamese ever really wanted to live there.

Rising gradually higher and higher over about 500 miles from the Gulf of Tonkin in the east to the mountains of the Laotian border in the west, the Chinese-Vietnamese frontier becomes in spring a place where the morning fog chills the bones of thinly clothed peasants and hides the movement of soldiers running low to the ground.

The hills and the mountains have a subtropical midday warmth and heavy monsoons. They have been green and beautiful for centuries. But those ambitious farming people, the Chinese and the Vietnamese, have found them difficult places to grow sufficient quantities of their favorite paddy rice, so the hills have remained, compared to the rich Red River delta, sparsely populated.

Convenient Barrier

The area has become a convenient barrier, usually keeping two very energetic and expansionist nations physically apart. The harsh geological features that made it a good border in the past are now becoming apparent to the thousands of Chinese troops who began to trudge over the hills and through the canyons into Vietnam that foggy morning of Feb. 17.

The Chinese were coming to punish the Vietnamese, allegedly for violating the border too often. But their action appeared to have more to do with events in the Soviet Union and Cambodia and other places far away from those serene mountains on the edge of the southeast Chinese plateau.

A Western traveler who happened to visit the far upland end of the Red River Valley, near some of the bitterest of the border fighting last week, described hills all around "covered with 6 to 8 feet of scrub brush. The hills appear to go up 900 to 1,200 feet, with sharper features. It's a good country for defending."

Chinese dispatches speak of enemy troops hiding in caves and firing down from dug-in positions on hilltops. The slow pace of the Chinese advance has been attributed by some observers to the time needed to neutralize so many small pockets of resistance, hidden in the underbrush and small canyons. That a battalion of Vietnamese troops could cross into China repeatedly last week and harass Chinese villagers in an area where Chinese troops are supposedly heavily concentrated suggest how difficult it is even to locate the Vietnamese defenders.

The Chinese and Vietnamese have found rice cultivation difficult in the area, and they have left much of it to the ethnic minorities that often live sometimes nomadic lives on both sides of the border.

"What a miserable life we villagers have!" China's news agency quoted an elderly woman living in a hilly area on the Vietnam side as saying. "We get only enough rice for two months of the year, and have to live on cassava and taro the other 10 months."

Ironically, the Chinese and Vietnamese often appear to trust the minorities in their respective border areas not much more than they trust each other. The Chinese province that borders Vietnam on the northeast is officially called the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, a gesture to the principal minority, the Chuangs, whom the Chinese still see as distinct from their own race. When I visited Kwangsi's capital, Nanning, about 100 miles from the border, last summer, guides hastened to point out the Chuangs and other minorities in offices and special schools. They seemed very sensitive to charges of discrimination.

In an important Vietnam Worker's Party congress in Hanoi in December, 1976, perhaps the beginning of the latest outbreak of Chinese-Vietnamese hostility, some officials with links to China were removed from office, as were three army generals who had come from minorities living near the border. They apparently could not be trusted in a fight with China. Analysts thought that they saw, in the months afterward, further action taking responsibility for the border away from minority officials and giving it to Vietnamese.

When the Chinese invasion began, it converged on the two main valleys that have historically let invaders through the rugged country — the Red River Valley at Laocai, a border town now in Chinese hands, and the Friendship Pass leading to the Vietnamese town of Lang Son, now the apparent focus of a major movement of Chinese forces. These were the two places where the Chinese appear to have been able to bring heavy equipment, such as tanks and artillery, into Vietnam with relative ease. Years ago, the rail lines coming through these passes were the targets of bombing by U.S. planes during Hanoi's war to conquer the South. Washington sought a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Associated Press

Vietnam's news agency yesterday identified the captured man as Liu Jung, a native of Hunan province and a deputy platoon commander in China's invasion force. It said he was seized on a Cao Bang battlefield, but did not say when.

Luns Reportedly Listed as Nazi in 30s Documents

AMSTERDAM, March 1 (UPI) - The director of the government War Documentation Institute confirmed today a newspaper report at documents of the Nazi Party the Netherlands mentioned ATO Secretary-General Joseph uns as a member in the 1930s hen he was university student.

At NATO headquarters in Brusls, Mr. Luns said that he had nevapplied for such membership id that he would contact the rector. Lou de Jong, to see how s name could have gotten on Nazi sts.

A NATO official said that the rt was a result of "utterly inconstent rumors." Such allegations e not new, he said, but cropped in 1973 when Mr. Luns denied em. "He never took them serious- " the official added.

leeting Is Scheduled n Funds for Turkey

ANKARA, March 1 (AP) — Ziya uezzinoglu, Turkey finance miser, will leave tomorrow for Paris r discussions with Emile Van nnep, secretary-general of the rganization for Economic Coopation and Development, on a ultimation, emergency-aid packe for Turkey, it was announced day.

The announcement said that the lks would be preliminary in nare and would deal with ways to ise funds for the aid package. urkey is in its worst economic cri- in decades and is unable to reet overdue foreign debts.

Trade Booming Despite U.S. Request

Bid for Arms-Sales Restraint Held Failure

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, March 1 (IHT) — The latest U.S. foreign-policy disappointment in Europe is the lack of response to the Carter administration's appeal for cooperation in reducing international arms sales.

Business is booming for weapons manufacturers in Europe and in the Soviet Union. France and other Western arms-exporting nations, which were skeptical of President Carter's call in 1977 for restraint in arms sales, believe that the U.S. policy has failed.

European officials expressed that view recently to a U.S. team before a congressional policy review on conventional-arms sales, which started yesterday in Washington.

French officials are particularly outspoken about the "lack of realism" in U.S. calls for arms-sales ceilings in the absence of Soviet pledges of similar restraint. U.S.-Soviet meetings have failed to produce concrete results, officials here said. The key U.S. negotiator, Leslie Gelb, the State Department's director of politico-military affairs, reportedly is leaving his job.

French military sources said that it is hypocritical for the United States to appeal to other Western governments to curb their arms sales when it and the Soviet Union each account for about 40 percent of world arms sales. Officials here believe that the Carter administration's self-imposed ceilings on weapons sales are meaningless because of juggled delivery dates and the confusion surrounding different categories of recipient countries.

France, which is the third-ranked country in arms exports, is the only nation other than the United States and the Soviet Union to produce a full range of combat aircraft for sale. French-built Mirage jets have been sold recently to Iraq and Egypt and were supplied to Ecuador when the United States prevented Israel from selling its U.S.-powered Kfir jet fighter. The French-German Alpha Jet is a big seller in Africa, and the French-British Jaguar has just been sold to India.

French arms sales total around 25 billion francs (almost $6 billion) a year, representing almost 8 percent of the country's exports and offsetting increasingly expensive imports of energy and raw materials. While such figures are rarely disclosed, sales of aircraft are believed to make up about two-thirds of the French total, followed by missiles, military electronics and armored vehicles.

The annual sales volume has roughly tripled since 1973, when France became acutely dependent on the Arab countries for oil and on foreign exchange to buy that oil. The biggest French arms deal so far is with Iraq, which has paid 10 billion francs and an undisclosed amount of oil for Mirages and other French arms in a move to end its dependence on Soviet arms.

Giscard Concern

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has tightened political control over French arms sales, all of which require approval of the Interministerial Committee on War Equipment. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who must approve even the smallest arms sale, has tightened French safeguards on nuclear exports to prevent their military use and has imposed a ban on arms sales to South Africa.

Unworried about any domestic opposition to arms sales, French officials are acutely conscious that more than 250,000 jobs here depend on private weapons firms like Dassault-Breguet, Thomson and Matra, on the state-owned Aerospatiale or on military arsenals.

For that reason, the French unions have silenced leftist opposition to arms sales, and a recent French poll showed that 75 percent of those surveyed accepted arms sales as an economic necessity. Matra, the missile-maker, was one of the hottest stocks last year on the Paris Bourse.

Arms sales are seen here as part of French independence. "We have a small military market, not like the United States, so we have to export weapons in order to be able to pay for [weapons] for our own army," a French military source explained.

The French doctrine stresses realism, not morality. "We would love to satisfy the Chinese interest in buying 1,000 Mirage fighters," the source said. "But we cannot do it because of the potential Soviet reaction."

Arms Shipments to Yemen Are Speeded

U.S. Concern Over Yemeni War Grows

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, March 1 (WP) — The United States expressed heightened concern yesterday over the border war between Yemen and Southern Yemen as Saudi Arabia arranged for an emergency meeting of the Arab League to try to stop the fighting.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d, while backing the Saudi effort to obtain a negotiated solution, announced that the United States is speeding delivery of $100 million in weapons to Yemen, where the United States recently displaced the Soviet Union as the chief arms supplier.

The United States also has discussed the fighting with the Soviet Union, which is the main supplier and adviser to Southern Yemen, Mr. Carter said. He gave no details of the diplomatic approach or its results.

For the Saudis, who prefer quiet diplomacy, the suggestion of military action is a sharp departure from their usual low-key approach to regional issues. They are particularly sensitive to developments in the rival Yemeni states, both of which are on the Saudi border.

Saudi Arabia already has said that the Yemeni conflict threatens its security and that of the entire Arabian Peninsula. A Saudi announcement that all military personnel should return to their duty stations did not specifically mention Yemen, but ascribed the action to "prevailing circumstances."

The U.S. response clearly was triggered by the Saudi concern. In the second statement this week on the subject of the Yemen border war, Mr. Carter called for hostilities to cease, for occupying forces to withdraw and for all parties to support the principle of nonaggression.

He said that the United States has "indications" that forces from Southern Yemen have crossed the border and occupied some positions in Yemen. He said that the U.S. "national interest" in the security and integrity of the Arabian Peninsula is involved in the fighting.

Mr. Carter said that the weapons deliveries to be speeded included light anti-tank weapons, recoilless rifles and anti-aircraft guns. He noted that the State Department had notified Congress on Monday that about $400 million more in arms sales are planned for Yemen, including 12 F-5E fighters, 100 armored personnel carriers, 64 M-60 tanks and two Hercules C-130 transport aircraft. All the weapons are to be financed by Saudi Arabia.

The Saudi news agency quoted Prince Saud, the kingdom's foreign minister, as emphasizing the need for a speedy Arab League meeting to discuss "the deteriorating situation" in the Yemens. Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad announced that a ministerial-level meeting will be held on the issue Sunday in Kuwait.

The border war matches Southern Yemen, the only Marxist Arab state, against moderate, pro-Western Yemen, but its roots go back deep in time and tribal rivalry. Fighting has increased in the last week, during which Southern Yemen reportedly has captured three border towns from the north.

Tension in Lebanon

BEIRUT, March 1 (NYT) — A tense atmosphere prevailed today as Saudi troops forming a buffer between Christian militias and their adversaries, the Syrian forces, prepared to return to their country.

Three military air transports arrived at Beirut airport last night and three more are expected tomorrow to ferry the 1,200 soldiers and officers to Saudi Arabia.

The Saudi and Syrian troops are attached to the Arab League force which has been in charge of security here since the civil war ended more than two years ago.

The Saudis held sensitive positions in the Christian suburbs of Beirut separating the Syrians and the militias.

A spokesman for the Christians said that the militias have been mobilized to take over the Saudi positions if a security vacuum arises.

Such an action, which will be unacceptable to the Syrians and Lebanese Moslems, could trigger a new round of fighting, according to government sources.

19-Nation Agency

Energy Panel Said Ready To Take Oil-Saving Steps

PARIS, March 1 (IHT) — The 19 nations in the International Energy Agency will agree at a meeting here tomorrow to take steps to cut their oil consumption, probably by 3 to 5 percent, according to conference sources.

The conservation measures, triggered by oil shortages caused by the cutoff of Iranian exports, also are designed to head off the possibility of a major oil-price increase this month by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

To achieve the proposed reduction, each of the major industrial nations which make up the energy agency is expected to apply its own series of voluntary and mandatory oil-saving measures.

In the United States, the Carter administration reportedly is considering closing gasoline stations on weekends, limiting air conditioning in public buildings and taking other measures short of strict gasoline rationing.

France does not belong to the agency, but it will be involved in an energy-saving drive that will be organized at the European Economic Community summit here this month.

While experts at the energy agency are working on the assumption that Iran will resume oil exports in about six weeks, they expect production of about 4 million barrels a day, one-third less than previously.

A 5-percent cut in world demand would save about 2.8 million barrels of oil a day, allowing some replenishment of world stocks.

The conservation plan, proposed by the United States, met with reservations from some governments, notably West Germany and Japan, conference sources said. Both countries said that they already had curtailed their oil imports and feared that further restrictions could harm their economic growth.

But officials of the energy agency contended that unless the industrial countries showed a determination to reduce oil imports, the oil-exporting nations would be inclined to raise prices sharply.

—JOSEPH FITCHETT

U.S. Wants to Strengthen Its Mideast Naval Presence

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Defense Department is quietly seeking a new and sizable naval presence in the Middle East, including the creation of a small fleet of ships in the Indian Ocean to bolster U.S. prestige in the region.

Since Defense Secretary Harold Brown's visit last month to Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel and Egypt, Pentagon officials have pressed the White House to increase U.S. involvement in the Gulf and the rest of the Middle East, largely because of the upheaval in Iran and the concern about instability in the area.

Defense officials insist that U.S. ground forces will not be based in the region, but that the focus will be on sharply increased naval activity in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Mr. Brown and department officials who visited Dhahran, the Saudi Arabian oil center, reportedly were concerned over the vulnerability of the oil fields, and are seeking increased naval forces to protect them.

One idea being discussed at the Pentagon is the stationing of long-range, missile-armed P-3 anti-submarine patrol planes at Diego Garcia, the air and naval facility in the Indian Ocean. The base, a former Navy communications center, in recent years has been converted to a naval and air-support facility that includes berthing for aircraft carriers.

The increased force in the Indian Ocean also would include an aircraft carrier, destroyers and amphibious assault ships carrying helicopters, Defense Department and Navy officials said. The Pentagon is awaiting White House approval of the proposal to create a small regional fleet.

A senior Defense Department official said, "The creation of this type of force would be tangible evidence that we have a vital national interest in the Gulf and we're prepared to do what is necessary, including the use of military force, to defend our vital interets there."

Another primary justification of the force is to bolster the confidence of nations along the West's oil lifeline after the Iranian turmoil. "We want to show the flag," said a Navy official, "[to] assure these countries that we need them and will protect them."

Navy officials say that building a significant force in the Indian Ocean creates considerable logistical, military and political problems. Ships would probably come from the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean, which could stir protests in Europe, or from the 7th Fleet in the Pacific, which might upset the Japanese.

A Navy official said yesterday: "What we have here is the real fall-out of cutting the fleet in half over the past 10 years. Ten or 15 years ago, we would have been able to put this fleet together easily. Today, we'll do it if necessary, but we really don't have the ships for this kind of contingency if we want to keep up the fleet elsewhere."

The Diego Garcia base is said to be pivotal in any naval buildup in the region. Defense officials say that the United States must, in an area that controls the sea lanes to Middle Eastern oil, have a naval force that provides a genuine counterbalance to the ships of hostile nations.

They say that without such a force, without fuel and repair facilities, without logistical support in the world's third biggest ocean, the United States will surrender much of its naval position to the Soviet Union, leaving the West's oil supply vulnerable.

5-Mile Bridge Opens in Egypt

CAIRO, March 1 (AP) — Egypt today inaugurated its 5-mile Sixth of October Bridge, the longest in the Middle East. The Nile River span is named after the day in the 1973 war when Egyptian troops stormed Israeli fortifications across the Suez Canal.

President Anwar Sadat cut the ribbon on the bridge linking Cairo with the suburbs of Giza, Dokki and Zamalik. It is to be extended to the suburb of Heliopolis by the end of next year.

Traffic officials estimate that 17,000 cars will use it each hour. Construction started in February of last year.

Associated Press

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin (right) confers with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan at the Tel Aviv airport before leaving for Washington for conference with President Carter.

Begin Urges U.S. to Press Egypt to Ease Pact Stance

By Jonathan Kandell

JERUSALEM, March 1 (NYT) — Before leaving today for Washington, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin called on the United States to persuade Egypt to give ground in negotiations for a Middle East peace treaty.

"I believe it is the duty of the United States to convince the Egyptians to change their attitudes," Mr. Begin said. "And if there are certain proposals which would make the peace treaty devoid of its real contents — supported until now by the American delegation — then the American delegation should think again and change its attitude."

Mr. Begin's visit comes against a background of mounting tension between the United States and Israel. Yesterday, apparently unfounded news reports here said that President Carter had informed Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan that the United States was considering changing its Middle East policy unless a peace settlement was achieved with 10 days.

Mr. Dayan, who was said to have disclosed that information to a parliamentary committee yesterday, denied the reports last night. Mr. Begin and other Israeli government officials waited until this morning to refute the allegations.

Almost lost in the furor over Mr. Carter's alleged remarks was Mr. Dayan's having revealed to the committee what the Egyptian negotiating position was at last week's Camp David talks. Foreign Ministry officials confirmed that portion of the Dayan report; it did not seem to bear out Mr. Begin's contention that there was "a very extreme new attitude of the Egyptians toward the problems of the peace treaty."

On the crucial issue of linkage between the treaty and the achievement of Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Egyptians appeared to have softened their stance considerably. According to the report, the Egyptians are willing to see Palestinian autonomy established at least in Gaza within a year if opposition from Jordan and the Palestinians makes autonomy impossible on the West Bank.

That appears to meet Israeli fears of being pressured by the United States and Egypt to accept quickly the possiblity of a Palestinian state on the West Bank.

The Dayan report also noted that the Egyptians were no longer insisting that a side letter be attached to the treaty giving priority to Egypt's defense pacts with other Arab nations — another issue bitterly opposed by Mr. Begin.

Taiwan Tie In Limbo

(Continued from Page 1)

no way that an American there can replace a lost passport, swear a document for use in a U.S. court or otherwise enjoy the protection of the U.S. government.

Also, there will be no one on Taiwan who can issue visas to Taiwanese or other foreigners to visit the United States. Even expeditious action by Congress to satisfy the complaints of Sen. Hollings will not rectify this situation for at least two to three weeks, administration sources said today.

The administration believes that all this could have been avoided if Sen. Hollings and his subcommittee colleagues had approved a reprogramming of State Department funds that would have transferred about $2 million to run the new institute.

Indonesia Landslide Reportedly Kills 35

JAKARTA, Indonesia, March 1 (UPI) — A landslide triggered by heavy rains killed 35 persons on the remote Indonesian island of Flores, reports said today. Ninety-one persons were reported missing and feared dead.

The landslide swept through villages near the main town of Larantuka early Tuesday, the newspaper Sinar Harapan reported. News of the slide did not reach the capital until today because of poor communications on the island.

China Again Asks Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

South China Sea, the analysts reported that Chinese forces had captured the town of Mong Cai, directly on the border. But the analysts said that they considered this to be a largely local action unlikely to be followed by a major Chinese push southward.

In the analysts' view, Chinese troops have broken the Vietnamese lines of defense at the fronts that they chose to open, have established themselves in force, and are waiting for the Vietnamese Army to throw regular units into the breach that was opened in the lines held by provincial and regional militia forces.

The Chinese objective, the analysts say, is to involve as many Vietnamese units as possible and inflict heavy losses on them. China has not reduced the flow of troops and equipment into the war zone and has significantly increased its forces in recent days.

The Vietnamese, who also are heavily engaged in Cambodia, find themselves in a situation on their northern border that is similar to the one faced by the Cambodian Army last year. Vietnam seized important positions on the Cambodian side of the border and throughout the year inflicted heavy losses on Cambodian defenders attempting to dislodge them.

In the end, this did not suffice to bring down the regime of Premier Pol Pot, and Vietnam had to stage an all-out war at the end of last year to accomplish that aim.

The analysts reported that Vietnamese losses in the fighting with China have been heavy.

Said Attack on Guerrillas

Mozambique Army Base Is Bombed by Rhodesians

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 1 (UPI) — Rhodesian planes today bombed what the military command called black guerrilla living quarters inside a Mozambican Army base in an expanding wave of strikes which has taken Rhodesia's Air Force into three countries in the last six days.

The aircraft flew 150 miles into Mozambique shortly after dawn and attacked what a communique called "specific buildings" on the base at Mutarara, a railhead town on the Zambezi River in central Mozambique's Tete province.

It said that the buildings housed guerrillas of Robert Mugabe's wing of the Patriotic Front alliance and that all the attacking aircraft made it back safely.

In Rhodesia, 30 persons have been killed in the last 24 hours.

Death Toll

A communique said that troops killed 19 guerrillas, two collaborators and two guerrilla recruits. Government forces lost five men, including a black corporal murdered by insurgents while on leave. Insurgents also killed two black civilians, it said.

Both Mr. Mugabe's and Joshua Nkomo's wings of the Patriotic Front have vowed to increase the violence to prevent elections here next month by universal suffrage as part of the "internal" majority rule agreement betweeen Prime Minister Ian Smith and three local black leaders.

In response, the Rhodesians have intensified their counteroffensive with frequent strikes against guerrilla bases in other countries.

On Monday, in the most far-reaching Rhodesian strike of the six-year war and the first into a country with which Rhodesia has no common border, planes bombed a guerrilla camp in eastern Angola, about 900 miles from Salisbury. Angolan authorities said that almost 200 persons were killed and almost 1,000 wounded.

Three days earlier, Rhodesian aircraft struck two guerrilla camps near the Zambian capital of Lusaka.

The camps in Angola and Zambia were run by Mr. Nkomo's guerrilla force, which shot down a Rhodesian civilian airliner Feb. 12, killing all 59 persons aboard.

Scots, Welsh Go to Polls

(Continued from Page 1)

al: "Scotland's survival as a nation . . . depends on an emphatic and decisive 'yes' vote."

The "no" campaigners, mostly Conservatives with some Labor rebels, were also out in force. "Devolution means disaster," their posters said. Teddy Taylor, the Conservatives' leading strategist in Scotland, warned that devolution would signal the breakup of the United Kingdom and "plunge Britain into constitutional chaos."

The major stumbling block for devolution is the 40-percent rule — a clause inserted into the government's legislation offering semi-autonomy that makes it necessary for at least 40 percent of the electorate to vote for devolution.

With at least 65 percent of Welsh voters expected to vote against devolution, the 40-percent rule is virtually irrelevant in Wales.

But in Scotland, where polls yesterday showed the two sides neck and neck with 38 percent each, the devolutionists must make every vote count. Analysts estimated that the devolutionists need nearly 1.5 million of Scotland's 3.8 million votes. Few expect that they will make the 40 percent.

However, Prime Minister James Callaghan, whose shaky Labor coalition has relied heavily on Scottish Nationalist support, is expected to push ahead with the devolution plan if a sizable majority votes in favor of it and if this majority comes near the 40 percent of eligible voters.

U.S. Opens China Office

(Continued from Page 1)

new one reading "Embassy of the United States of America."

Mr. Roy noted that Mr. Woodcock would be the first U.S. ambassador in this capital. The last U.S. Embassy in China was located in Chungking, which ceased to exist on Dec. 24, 1949, when it was relocated to Taipei.

Various Capitals

There had been a consulate general in Peking. When the Nationalists moved the capital to Nanking, the United States opened an embassy there. Successively, it was moved to Canton, Chungking and Taipei.

Historians at the embassy here say that, before the opening of the liaison office on June 26, 1973, the last U.S. flag that flew here came down in 1950 when the consulate office was closed.

The embassy building is an unpretentious, modern, graystone affair built around a courtyard. It is in the embassy section of Peking. It is hoped that the staff of about 30 will be doubled soon.

"We have about one staff man for every 25 million Chinese," Mr. Roy said. "We have the heaviest per capita work load in the diplomatic corps."

Blumenthal Ends Talks

Mr. Blumenthal, meanwhile, ended four days of talks on economic issues tonight, saying that the beginning of broader trade and other relationships had been auspicious.

He said at a farewell banquet in the Great Hall of the People that progress had been made in settling the question of U.S. claims in China, and Chinese assets frozen in the United States.

And for the first time, a Chinese spokesman echoed Mr. Blumenthal's optimism on this question, which must be settled before the two countries can move to broader trade and financing agreements.

Vice Premier Yu Chiu-li, who is in charge of state planning, said that the two sides "had made important progress toward settlement of private claims left over from past years."

U.S. officials said privately that the complexity of the claims-assets issue had been underestimated. For example, China never nationalized some of the $80 million in so-called Chinese assets frozen in the United States.

Thus, there is far from that amount available as an offset to the $190 million in U.S. claims against China, mostly assets of U.S. individuals and companies that were expropriated after the Communists came to power in 1949.

Carter Accepts Peking Envoy

WASHINGTON, March 1 (UPI) — Chai Tse-min presented his credentials to President Carter today as the People's Republic of China's first ambassador to the United States — an occasion Mr. Carter called "momentous."

Mr. Carter, accepting the new ambassador's credentials in the Oval Office, told Mr. Chai, "I consider this to be a momentous day in the historical evolution of our nation in the simultaneous opening of embassies in Peking and Washington to finalize the diplomatic relations between our two countries."

Cambodians in Prague

PRAGUE, March 1 (AP) — A seven-member delegation of the Central Committee of Cambodia's United Front for National Salvation, headed by its secretary-general, Ros Samay, arrived here today at the invitation of the Czechoslovak National Front. The group previously had visited Hungary.

War for Area No One Wants

(Continued from Page 1)

way to stop the flow of supplies from China to what was then Peking's socialist ally.

At perhaps two dozen other places along the border, Chinese troops also reportedly moved across on Feb. 17. But most were on foot or on horseback, taking the hills much the same way that the troops of the Han emperor did when they went south to suppress the Vietnamese 2,000 years ago.

Much of the battle north of Lang Son has reportedly involved Chinese moving up hills on foot to dislodge Vietnamese who have pinned them down with withering fire. South of Lao Cai, Chinese troops are reportedly now moving slowly south along the Red River, but staying out of the exposed valley and moving across hilltops instead.

West of Lao Cai across the Fan Si Pan Range, rising to just over 10,000 feet, the valley of the Red River tributary, the Black River, is even more steep and narrow. Observers outside the country say they find it hard to determine if the Chinese have taken the key town of Lai Chau and if they have moved further south. In the far east, at the coastal town of Mong Cai, the fighting appears equally confused. The Chinese there seem to be cut off from the rest of the fighting again by a small group of mountains, the first of many barriers that cut off all the small border towns from each other.

"I can see why the Chinese had some trouble with their communications," an outside observer said. "I wonder, after this experience, if they are going to ever want to try it again."

Olivetti Treasurer Is Robbed in Turin

TURIN, March 1 (AP) — Three armed men yesterday held up the treasurer of the Olivetti company outside the factory gates, escaping with more than 250 million lire ($275,000), the salaries of the company workers, police reported.

The factory is on the outskirts of Turin. Olivetti is one of the largest European makers of computers and office machines.

Cambodians Said To Be Returning To Battambang

TOKYO, March 1 (AP) — Since the latest takeover in Cambodia, hundreds of thousands of Cambodians who were reportedly herded into the jungle near the Thai border by the ousted Pol Pot regime have now returned to their homes in Battambang in the northwest, the Vietnam news agency reported today.

Quoting the Kampuchean (Cambodian) news agency, the Vietnam agency said that Battambang, the second largest city in Cambodia, had been the last foothold of Pol Pot's troops.

The agency said the city was destroyed and looted by the enemy in their flight. Chinese advisers were accused of having been among the looters. They were reported to have set fire to what they could not take.

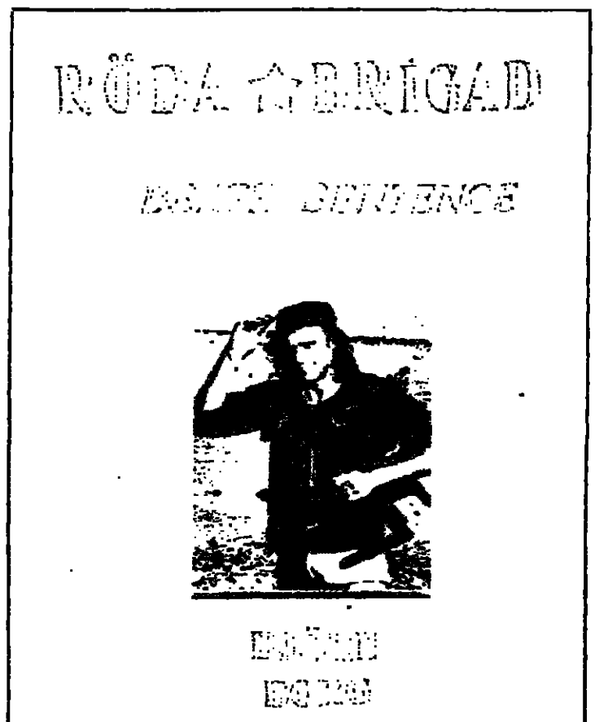
The Vietnam agency said that Battambang Hospital, which was said to have been exclusively reserved for Chinese advisers and officials of the Pol Pot regime, is now under repair for the use of the people.

Malaysians List 52,450 Refugees

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, March 1 (AP) — The number of Vietnamese refugees who arrived last month nearly equaled the total that left for other countries, Home Office sources said today.

They said that 2,532 refugees left and 2,399 arrived. Of those who left, 1,700 were resettled in the United States; about 200 in Canada. The others went to France, Belgium, Austria and Cameroon, the officials said.

U.S. Embassy sources said that the United States intends to take about 4,000 persons this month from the Malaysian refugee camps. About 52,450 Vietnamese remain in the camps.



Associated Press

The photo of Bjorn Borg that was attached to letter, purportedly from the Red Brigades, threatening him with death.

Purported Red Brigades' Letter Threatens Death of Bjorn Borg

STOCKHOLM, March 1 (AP) — Swedish tennis star Bjorn Borg was "sentenced to death" in an anonymous letter received today by Sweden's domestic news agency, TT.

The sender claimed to belong to the Red Brigades, the Italian terrorist organization, TT reported.

"We don't know whether it is a hoax or a serious threat, but we will investigate the matter. Normally, we regard all such threats as serious," said police inspector Inge Reneborg.

The news agency received an envelope, mailed in Stockholm, which contained a message saying only "Red Brigades — death sentence — Bjorn Borg." A picture of Mr. Borg posing in an Israeli army uniform, taken during his visit to Israel last fall and published in many newspapers, was attached to the letter.

Mr. Borg, in Stockholm for training and recreation, will get police protection if he desires, police said.

To Overcome Iranian Cutoff

Carter to Get Plan to Ease Oil Shortage

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, March 1 (NYT) — President Carter will have before him shortly an "Iranian-response plan" comprising 13 to 15 immediate executive actions that can be taken to help overcome the U.S. oil shortage caused by the halt in petroleum imports from Iran, according to administration officials and industry representatives here.

The proposals have been placed in three groups — those to increase production of oil and natural gas, those to hold down energy consumption and those to provide an equitable worldwide distribution of oil.

Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said yesterday in congressional testimony that the president would choose from among these options and announce his decisions within 10 days. He also predicted that at least some grades of gasoline would cost $1 a gallon in the United States within a year.

Administration and industry sources said that the government would announce soon a revised regulation that would permit retail gasoline prices to rise 12.4 cents a gallon over the next two years, in addition to increased prices resulting from the cost of crude oil. Known as a gasoline "tilt," the new rule would allow oil companies to pass along higher costs in the refining of gasoline and to increase their earnings. Oil-industry executives have argued that higher earnings are needed for investment in new refineries.

Mr. Schlesinger suggested for the first time that some European nations have indicated that they may ask that oil-sharing programs be invoked as agreed upon by the International Energy Agency, an association of 19 non-Communist industrial nations formed in 1974 after the Arab oil embargo.

Shortage Could Grow

Should the United States be required to share oil, the U.S. oil shortage could rise from its current 500,000 barrels a day to 800,000 barrels a day, the secretary said.

Although Mr. Schlesinger did not discuss the details of the Iranian-response plan under consideration, he emphasized that it would be the administration's main reaction to the shortage of oil, which represents about 2.5 percent of the nation's regular consumption.

He said that the mandatory conservation measures sent by the president to Congress earlier this week were a secondary defense but might be invoked this summer if the shortage rises to 800,000 barrels a day. The measures include weekend closings of gasoline stations and restrictions on air conditioning in public buildings. The third line of defense would be rationing, Mr. Schlesinger said, stressing that it was only a remote possibility.

The Iranian plan is the product of more than a month's work by a group of high-level officials from the White House, the Department of Energy and other agencies. The options that they are considering do not require congressional approval, but officials said that the president intended to consult with Congress when he decided which options to implement.

Among the choices under consideration are the following, according to the administration officials and industry representatives:

- Increasing the substitution of natural gas for oil by accelerating the transmission of gas from Texas and other states with excess production capacity. A delay in ordering time-consuming switches from natural gas to coal is also being considered.
- Increasing the production of crude oil from the government-owned reserve in Elk Hills, Calif. In addition, higher prices might be allowed on oil from wells requiring special, or enhanced, recovery techniques.
- Relaxing environmental controls, possibly by allowing additives to gasoline, slowing the scheduled reduction of lead in gasoline, allowing the burning of higher-sulfur fuel oil or relaxing restrictions on the strip mining of coal.
- Imposing, to set an example for the nation, what one official called severe parking regulations on federal officials to force them to use public transport or car pools to get to work. In addition, the amount of gasoline allowed for fleets of government cars might be reduced.
- Partly removing controls over interstate trucking in order to obtain greater efficiency and presumably less consumption of oil and gasoline.
- Mandatory allocations of supplies of crude oil to refineries so that all have an equitable share.
- Mandatory allocations of gasoline and other products from oil companies to dealers.
- Promoting the regional transfers of electricity, known as wheeling, to make better use of peak generation.

U.S. Engineer Says $5 Device Could Save Millions in Energy

WASHINGTON, March 1 (UPI) — An engineer in the U.S. space program said yesterday that a device the size of a cigarette pack, so simple that a hobbyist could build one in a few hours for $5, offers a way to save millions of dollars a year in energy costs by reducing waste in electric motors.

Frank Nola, an engineer at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala., who invented the device, said that 10 firms have been licensed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to produce it commercially. Individuals can get free plans for building the device — called a "Power Factor Controller" — from the Alabama space center, Mr. Nola said.

Mr. Nola said during a demonstration of the controller at NASA headquarters here that the device senses the load on an electric motor and adjusts the voltage to match the load. The lower the load, he said, the less voltage a motor needs.

Mr. Nola said that there are perhaps 10 billion electric motors in the United States, requiring the equivalent of 6 million barrels of oil a day to operate. Using controllers to cut power waste and achieve a 4-percent reduction in the electricity required for those motors would save the equivalent of about 250,000 barrels of oil a day, or more than 90 million barrels a year, he said.

Tests have shown energy savings with the controller of up to 60 percent, Mr. Nola said. He said that tests in a textile factory produced an average 35-percent reduction in the electricity used to run its motors.

1st Step Toward Policy Shift

Canadian Panel Approves Higher Gas Sales to U.S.

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, March 1 (NYT) — Canada's National Energy Board gave the green light yesterday to a 28-percent increase in natural-gas exports to the United States, an increase that would help Americans in their search for energy sources in the wake of Iran's cutoff of exports.

The board, after an exhaustive four-month investigation of domestic demand, concluded that Canada had a surplus of about 2 trillion cubic feet of gas that could be exported over eight years. This would represent a rise of about 28 percent in sales to the United States. Last year, such sales totaled 880 billion cubic feet, down from 1 trillion cubic feet a year earlier, at $2.16 in U.S. currency per thousand cubic feet.

While Canada currently supplies less than 5 percent of U.S. gas needs, yesterday's action is seen as an important one in that the move, if approved by the Canadian government, would signal a shift from the previous policy of restriction on energy exports. Canada has almost halted oil exports to the United States and was limiting the amount of gas that it shipped south, despite heavy pressure from producers.

It also would indicate progress in expanding energy sources in the Western Hemisphere, a prospect that suffered in the breakdown of U.S. talks with Mexico on gas exports. Those talks were scheduled to reconvene following President Carter's visit to Mexico last month.

The United States has been trying to buy natural gas from Mexico. When Mr. Carter ended his visit to Mexico on Feb. 16, he announced that he and President Jose Lopez Portillo had agreed to resume governmental negotiations on such purchases. Talks were broken off in late 1977 over the stubborn problem of pricing. Mexico asked $2.60 per thousand cubic feet, a price that the United States rejected.

Members of Canada's Energy Board said that applications for export of gas by Canada, which had been held in abeyance since October, would now be considered. But approval of such applications is likely to await final acceptance of the report by the Canadian government.

The board's finding that an exportable surplus exists was based on a more optimistic estimate of reserves and a more pessimistic estimate of Canadian economic activity — and consequent domestic demand for energy — than previously was the case.

At the same time, however, the board applied more stringent criteria for determining a surplus. So the result was well below what oil and gas producers in Alberta, the major producing province, had been hoping for.

John MacLeod, senior vice president of Shell Canada, described the Energy Board's estimate of the exportable surplus as "conservative." He predicted that further hearings would produce evidence of greater gas reserves and that yesterday's findings would constitute only a first step toward increasing exports. He welcomed the board's conclusions, however, citing the additional revenues that they would mean for reinvestment in gas exploration.

Officials of the Ministry of Energy said that even though the exportable surplus of gas was low, relative to what the companies were demanding, it could constitute an incentive to start work on the southern section of the Alaska pipeline — the part that would begin in Alberta and extend into the United States.

Some experts, however, say that the existing pipeline capacity probably would be enough to handle the extra 2 trillion cubic feet of gas.

Supernova Star Discovered by Soviet Scientist

MOSCOW, March 1 (UPI) — A Soviet astronomer working at the Abastuman Observatory in the Caucasian Mountains has discovered a supernova star in a remote galaxy on the periphery of the Virgo Constellation.

Tass said yesterday that the discovery by Givi Kimeridze had been reported to other observatories around the world. A supernova is a nova outburst in which the luminosity may reach 100 million times that of the sun.

"The star belongs to one of the remote external galaxies in the Virgo Constellation at a distance exceeding 60 million light years," Tass said. "The apparent magnitude of the supernova is 4,000 times less than the smallest visible star, but its real light force is 300 million times greater than that of the sun.

"In order to express its energy in ergs per second, 40 zeros have to be added to the digit 1," Tass said. It added that the supernova was about 18,000 light years from the center of its own galaxy.

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Drug Probe Nets 39 U.S. Airmen

LIMESTONE, Maine, March 1 (AP) — Officials at Loring Air Force Base said yesterday that 31 airmen have been discharged after an investigation into the use of marijuana.

Eight others volunteered for rehabilitation, Air Force officials said, after the investigation showed that 39 airmen had used marijuana on and off the B-52 bomber base.

A base spokesman said that the 31 airmen received honorable discharges after a hearings before an administrative discharge board, which recommended the action.

Basques Release Factory Official Held for 10 Days

VITORIA, Spain, March 1 (UPI) — Basque separatists today released Luis Abaitua Palacios, 47, the manager of a Michelin tire factory, who was kidnapped 10 days ago to force the French firm to negotiate a new contract with workers.

Mr. Abaitua's wife said last night that she was sure that her husband's release was imminent because Michelin had reached an agreement with the workers.

Mr. Abaitua was kidnapped the day after workers at the plant ended a weeklong strike that failed to bring Michelin to the bargaining table. The Basque separatist organization ETA issued a communique saying that he would be held until Michelin negotiated.

Workers at the factory condemned the kidnapping, but radical political parties in the Basque region supported the action as a legitimate means of bringing pressure on the firm.

Estes Enters Not Guilty Plea

DALLAS, March 1 (UPI) — Billie Sol Estes, the man who became a millionaire from a fertilizer tank scheme, today pleaded not guilty to new swindling charges that could send him back to prison.

A U.S. grand jury last week indicted Estes on charges of income tax evasion, mail fraud, interstate transportation of stolen property and concealing assets. The new charges allege that Estes plotted to defraud investors, operate businesses in violation of his parole and conceal assets to avoid paying income taxes.

Estes claims the charges result from a personality conflict between defense and U.S. Justice Department attorneys. His lawyers have asked U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell to review the handling of the case.

Associated Press

THE PARTY'S OVER — A Louisiana state trooper assists a man who sustained broken ribs in a fight Tuesday in New Orleans' Mardi Gras celebration. Another man involved in the incident is being handcuffed in the background. Troopers are filling in for striking city police.

Expansion of Interior Department

Carter Reportedly Backs Department of Resources

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, March 1 (NYT) — President Carter has just approved a reorganization plan calling for a vast new Department of Natural Resources that would take 35,000 employees and $2.65 billion in funds from the Agriculture and Commerce departments and add them to the present Department of Interior, high-level administration officials disclosed yesterday.

By far the most controversial elements of the plan, officials reported, are proposals to move the 22,000-member Forest Service out of the Agriculture Department and the 5,000-member National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration out of the Commerce Department into the Department of Natural Resources.

The administration's contention is that these shifts will eliminate and duplication of operations of the Interior Department. In the first two years, officials estimate, the consolidation would save about $110 million and cut back the U.S. payroll by about 2,100 employes.

Fight Expected

But high-level officials said that the White House expects a sharp fight over the plan in Congress, especially from members of the agriculture and commerce committees in both houses as well as from some Western governors. The plan is scheduled to be Mr. Carter's last major reorganizational proposal before the 1980 elections.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee, which has jurisdiction over the plan, predicted yesterday that the approach being taken by the president would "get the back of Congress up" and would be defeated. "They were warned it wouldn't fly this way," he said.

But the plan won quick endorsement from Rep. Jack Brooks, D-Texas, chairman of the Government Operations Committee. He called it "a workable plan that should lead to more efficiency and hopefully better management."

Administration officials acknowledged that fears of political defeat had influenced Mr. Carter last Friday to reject another major proposal that would have established a Department of Development Assistance to bring most urban-oriented economic and community development programs under one agency.

Modest Consolidation

The president settled on a more modest consolidation of loan and loan-guarantee programs for the private sector, now under several agencies, under the Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration.

In the process, officials said, Mr. Carter scrapped an earlier proposal to Congress for setting up the National Development Bank. That had been one of the administration's pet innovations for aiding urban areas, but it generated no support in Congress.

Abandoning the bank project would mean that the Commerce Department and the Housing and Urban Development Department would each get $275 million more for their economic and community-development programs. The funds were originally planned for the bank.

New Legislation

That will require new legislation from Congress, but it is expected to be far less controversial than the major revamping of the Interior Department that Mr. Carter intends to try to carry out under the reorganization authority given him by Congress in 1977.

Under this approach the plan will take effect unless it is blocked by a veto by either house within 60 days after the plans are submitted. Administration officials said that they expected to send the plan to Congress in three to four weeks.

Normally, establishing a new department requires congressional legislation. But the Carter administration takes the position that its plan for a Department of Natural Resources is merely renaming and reorganizing an existing department to give it more comprehensive authority over the whole area of the United States' land resources, national parks and forests, the continental shelf and oceanic areas. This stand has aroused sharp opposition on Capitol Hill.

4 Israeli Women Face Charges For Claiming Military Exemption

TEL AVIV, March 1 (AP) — Police have arrested four young women who were said to have driven on the Sabbath, in a crackdown on women who claim exemption from military service on religious grounds.

The arrests were the first reported since the Defense Ministry started a program to check whether exempted women observe religious rules that prohibit driving, smoking or working during the Sabbath.

The four women will be charged with making fraudulent declarations to military authorities when they claimed military exemptions, a police spokesman said. He did not say when the arrests were made.

A law passed last year makes it possible for women to avoid military service by making a declaration that they observe the religious bans. Previously, women seeking exemptions had to appear before boards for questioning.

The law has been criticized for encouraging draft evasion and undermining the concept of a citizens' army.

Black Caucus Vows Fight Over Carter Budget Cuts

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, March 1 (WP) — The Congressional Black Caucus warned President Carter yesterday that it intends to mobilize public opinion in a concerted effort to increase federal spending for social welfare programs.

After a meeting with Mr. Carter, caucus members issued some of their strongest statements in what has become a running battle with the administration over the fiscal 1980 budget.

"We explained to the president that we are going out and mobilizing our troops," said Rep. Cardiss Collins, D-Ill., who heads the caucus. "We laid down the gauntlet, so to speak. We are not going to sit back and take these budget cuts. We're not going to say we did the best we could. We're going to mobilize."

The White House response was equally determined.

"It's clear this is an area of disagreement," said Jody Powell, the presidential press secretary. "We intend to make every effort to hold the line on the budget. The debate will be settled by the political process."

Aides Concerned

Presidential aides were concerned enough about the meeting to summon reporters to tell their side of the dispute immediately after Rep. Collins had spoken.

An official said that the meeting had not been "angry," but that the president had "made it clear he has no apologies" for the shape of the budget he submitted to Congress in January.

While saying that Mr. Carter sympathized with the concerns of the caucus members, the official conceded that there are serious differences, particularly over the president's recommendation to increase defense spending by 3 percent above the inflation rate.

Mr. Carter meets regularly with the Black Caucus, with which he often has had a shaky relationship. That relationship grew more stormy late last year as the president repeatedly promised a very tight budget to combat inflation and the caucus urged him to spare social welfare programs from sizable spending cuts.

White House officials said that specific budget items were not discussed during the meeting. But outside the White House, caucus members cited jobs and housing programs as two areas of concern to them.

To Poll Politicians

Walter Fauntroy, the nonvoting Washington, D.C., delegate in Congress, said that the Black Caucus plans to ask governors and mayors around the country to assess the impact of the administration's budget cuts on their states and cities. He said that the caucus will take this information to Congress in an attempt to win appropriations increases for some domestic programs.

Caucus members made it clear that they are most angered by the proposed increase in defense spending, which Rep. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif., called potentially dangerous and intolerable.

Rep. Collins said that the president told the group that he hoped they could work together. She said that, while she thought this was possible, "we are not going to lose sight of our goals."

Rep. Collins refused to speculate on Mr. Carter's re-election chances — black votes were crucial to his 1976 victory — but she said: "He's on trial with the American people to prove himself to them."

NATO Post Exercise Set

BRUSSELS, March 1 (UPI) — A NATO command post exercise will be held from Tuesday to March 23.

Boeing Suspected of Security Breach

MX Data Believed to Have Reached Russia

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP-DJ) — U.S. military investigators assert that several officials of Boeing Co., the fourth-largest defense contractor in the United States, violated national-security restrictions last spring by gaining unauthorized access to information classified as top secret. They handled the material in such a way that Pentagon officials believe that it probably was intercepted by Soviet intelligence agents.

The information came from a document that the Pentagon was preparing last March for President Carter. The draft memorandum discussed whether the administration should build a new land-based intercontinental ballistic missile, called the MX, or proceed with one of several less costly alternatives.

That decision is one of the most important military issues that Mr. Carter faces. It also is of vital concern to Boeing. Depending on the decision, Boeing could win billions of dollars of business during the next decade.

A Pentagon investigation which was completed last Friday alleges that several Boeing officials obtained facts from the top-secret draft and that they conspired to prevent Defense Department agents from discovering the story behind the unauthorized disclosure.

Employee Talked

It was not until early this year, about 10 months after the Pentagon investigation began, that James O'Rourke, a Boeing employee testifying under a Justice Department grant of limited immunity from criminal prosecution, gave the history of the leak.

Mr. O'Rourke, a marketing representative in the Washington office of Boeing's aerospace subsidiary, told investigators that he had read the secret draft memorandum and made notes. He then prepared a summary that was transmitted by telecopier from Boeing's Washington office to its Seattle headquarters last March 27. Pentagon officials presume that the information, transmitted over a normal telephone line, was collected routinely by Soviet agents, who they say monitor telephone lines of Defense Department contractors.

The Pentagon is referring the case to the Justice Department for possible criminal prosecution.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon has suspended the security clearances of six Boeing employees, including Mr. O'Rourke and Ben Plymale, marketing vice president of Boeing Aerospace and formerly deputy assistant secretary of defense for strategic and space systems. In addition, the government temporarily barred two Pentagon officials from access to classified information for alleged roles in the security breach.

Defense Department officials say that the incident underscores some of the problems inherent in the comfortably symbiotic relationships that develop between military planners and major contractors. They must exchange information while designing weapons, and they come to share a commitment to promoting their projects over competing alternatives.

The movement of weaponry experts between industry and government jobs, frequently on the same project, facilitates the easy flow of information and tends to blur the distinction between national-security and corporate goals. Several of the principals in the case have alternated between jobs with the government and with Boeing.

As a result, "this type of thing goes on all the time," a Defense Department official said, referring to the Boeing case. But "nobody gets caught," partly because such security breaches rarely are made public. Thus, Defense Department officials jumped on the Boeing case as a way to issue a warning, even though the secret that may have been compromised was not a major one.

The memorandum that Boeing obtained never was sent to Mr. Carter, "It was too technical," a Defense Department official said. "A simpler one went."

17 Charged by Manila In Government Fraud

MANILA, March 1 (UPI) — State prosecutors today filed fraud charges against 17 government officials and employees who allegedly swindled the Philippines out of 6.6 million pesos (about $888,000). The charges were filed in a special court for the prosecution of government grafters.

The 17 were implicated in an alleged misuse of government funds for financing road-construction projects. Prosecutors said that, while the funds were ostensibly used to buy asphalt and other materials, no deliveries were made.

U.S. Secrets to Be Allowed

Sources Say Court Ruling Endangers Trial of Gray

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, March 1 (NYT) — The government prosecution of Patrick Gray 3d, the former director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and two former bureau executives, has been seriously jeopardized because a federal district judge here has refused to issue a sweeping order to protect national security data, sources familiar with the case said yesterday.

According to the sources, Judge William Bryant has told government prosecutors that he will not grant their request to withhold certain information from defense lawyers and to limit defense strategy on national security grounds.

Responding to the in-camera ruling, the Justice Department told Mr. Bryant late yesterday that it was considering separating the cases of Mr. Gray and the former bureau officials, Mark Felt and Edward Miller. The department also acknowledged in a letter to the judge that a separate ruling permitting Mr. Felt and Mr. Miller to wage a "Barker-Martinez" defense "raises a number of difficult problems for the government regarding both discovery and ultimate public disclosure of classified data at trial."

The defense refers to one used successfully by Bernard Barker and Eugenio Martinez against charges that they burglarized the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist for the Nixon White House. The men contended that they acted on the "reasonable reliance that proper higher authority had approved the action for national-security reasons."

Postponement Asked

The letter to Mr. Bryant, obtained by The New York Times, requested that he postpone the trial of the three men from Monday until April 16. The letter was signed by Frank Martin, of the government legal team, on behalf of Barnet Skolnik, the special prosecutor.

Several well-placed government and legal sources said that they believed that the government would drop its charges against Mr. Gray because too much secret information would be exposed if he were tried. These sources also said that the government must now face making vast amounts of secret information available to the attorneys for Mr. Felt and Mr. Miller.

But a Justice Department spokesman said that the government "has no plans to drop the prosecution of Gray. We are proceeding on all three men."

The three are charged with ordering FBI agents to burglarize private homes and offices in 1972 and 1973 to further a search for fugitive members of the Weather Underground, the militant anti-war group.

Dropping the cases would mean the closing, without a single successful prosecution, of a three-year investigation costing an estimated $12 million and implicating more than 70 FBI men in wrongdoing. Moreover, dropping them would be a blow to the administration of Attorney General Griffin Bell, who assumed personal direction of the investigation and pressed prosecutors to search for evidence against high officials in the case.

Government spokesmen have consistently denied that the department would yield to pressures to end the cases rather than expose national security information, but yesterday's letter to Mr. Bryant suggests serious cracks in the department's resolve.

The government can appeal Mr. Bryant's decision not to issue the detailed protective order. But a recent ruling by the Court of Appeals here in the prosecution of an official of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. indicated that the court would be unlikely to support such orders.

Giscard Begins Visit to Mexico To Obtain Fuel

MEXICO CITY, March 1 (NYT) — French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing arrived here yesterday for a four-day visit aimed at securing access to Mexico's growing oil resources.

Accompanied by five ministers, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also hoped to promote the sale of French technology and capital goods and to stimulate the creation of joint ventures involving French and Mexican capital.

For Mexico, the French leader's visit is seen as further evidence of Mexico's growing importance as an emerging oil power.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and other French officials have sought to avoid the impression that the visit has been prompted entirely by Mexico's oil finds and by the turmoil in Iran, a major supplier of France's oil.

The main result of the visit is expected to be ratification of a recent agreement for Mexico to begin selling France 100,000 barrels of crude oil a day by next year.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4 Friday, March 2, 1979

Iran and Camp David

In their Washington talks, Prime Minister Begin and President Carter may be able to disentangle some of the rhetoric that has lately been applied to the Camp David accords in Jerusalem, Washington and Cairo. But it is far from certain that the two will concur on matters of substance. For while the euphoria of Camp David was all too brief and soon shadowed by disputes over just what had been accomplished there, today the interest is less in what went on in Maryland than in what is now going on in Iran.

* * *

When Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, spoke gleefully of the basic change the Iranian revolution had wrought in the strategic condition of the Middle East, he may have been exaggerating a bit — no one is quite sure what direction the country will take now or how firm the Khomeini influence will be. But already the overthrow of the shah has deeply affected the diplomatic — and military — problems of the area.

Whether the fighting between Yemen and Southern Yemen was a direct result of events in Iran is not clear. But the reaction of Saudi Arabia, whose royalty and moderation contrast with current Iranian moods, to the Yemeni crisis is very obviously heightened by a growing feeling of isolation from an increasingly radicalized Islam. And much the same applies to Israel: What might once have been ascribed, in Israeli objections to the Egyptian view of Camp David, to general fears for the future, have now become quite specific.

* * *

And Egypt cannot be wholly oblivious of the new strength that the Iranian change of attitude toward Israel will give to Arab pressure against that country. President Sadat's government is still speaking hopefully of concluding the Camp David treaty. But the possibility of additional Egyptian compromises has diminished.

Yet in at least one critical aspect the Israeli stand will not contribute to its own peace or to support from the outside world — including the United States. And that is the fate of the Palestinians. Whatever one might think of Arafat and his PLO, the West Bank and Gaza Strip remain territories occupied in war, whose people are not Israelis and whose political aspirations will give Israel problems both at home and abroad. The West Bank and the Gaza Strip give no assurance of peace, no secure frontier, but provide ample prospects of fighting, guerrilla or by major units. And that lies at the heart of what separates Israeli policy from that of the United States. A solution to that question could bring the Camp David treaty to fruition. It would bring no guarantees to Israel — but would be a big step toward an ultimate settlement, regardless of developments in Iran.

Lending Turkey a Hand

Fear that Turkey may go the way of Iran is spurring efforts in the West to help the country that defends NATO's southeastern flank. Unlike Iran, Turkey's problem is economic; its stability will require large-scale aid and economic reform for four or more years. But the first task, and it will not be easy, is to pull Turkey through the next year.

* * *

Almost $1 billion will have to be raised in the next few weeks from governments and private banks just to close Turkey's remaining balance-of-payments gap. Also under way is the largest and most complicated government debt restructuring in history — a postponement, without acknowledging bankruptcy, of the repayment of more than $5 billion of foreign loans and import bills on which Ankara faces default.

Recession and sharp import restrictions have reduced Turkey's balance-of-payments deficit from $3.4 billion to $1.7 billion a year. But there will still be a deficit of $400 to $500 million in 1979. It is this sum that the United States, West Germany, Britain and France are now attempting to raise. The 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development — the NATO countries, Japan and other industral democracies — has been entrusted with the key role in organizing this aid package. It is also assembling experts to help Turkey draft a longer-term recovery plan.

All of this is contingent on Turkey reaching agreement with the International Monetary Fund on a belt-tightening program that Premier Ecevit has been resisting for months. With 20 percent unemployment, 50 percent inflation, industry working at 55 percent of capacity and mounting political violence, Ecevit and his narrow parliamentary majority fear that more austerity would increase unrest, bring down the government and endanger democracy. Ecevit's concerns are undoubtedly justified. Moreover, Turkey's strategic importance, between the Soviet Union and the Middle East, is too great for its future to be left only to the IMF's fiscal judgments.

The problem is that only a small part of the billions Turkey will need in the coming years can be obtained from government loans by the allies. Private banks and the Eurodollar market will have to provide most of the money. To reopen private credit windows abroad will require an IMF stamp of approval on Ankara's economic policies.

* * *

This circle can only be squared by Turkey's key allies, acting directly and through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Though their financial support would be limited, their moral backing could be unlimited, particularly if Turkey were to give the alliance some reason to hope for a move toward a Cyprus settlement. That could help restore creditor confidence, enable the IMF to ease its conditions and make it politically feasible for Ecevit, in a climate of NATO unity, to call for still more austerity at home.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

China and Soviet Restraint

China cannot count on unlimited Soviet restraint: the longer the war in Vietnam goes on the greater the danger that the Soviet Union will intervene, either by stepping up supplies to Vietnam or by military activity on China's northern border.

The danger that the situation could get out of hand should not be underestimated. The Chinese may intend only to give Hanoi a shock, as a warning that it must act more cautiously in future and with more regard for Chinese interests, and then in a few weeks withdraw. But if the United States and the Soviet Union attach any real meaning to detente, they should use their best efforts to launch serious negotiations, either in the UN Security Council or through some third party, like Japan.

— From the Financial Times (London).

Fate of Bhutto

The delay in hanging Zulfikar Ali Bhutto portends bafflement. Pakistan's military rulers do not know which way to move. Bhutto, they claim, is a spent political force: in which case the extraordinary measures against his supporters and family seem odd and pointless. World opinion about Bhutto's fate has no relevance: Tell that to the Saudis. Gen. Zia ul-Haq, it needs stressing, does not run a ruthless dictatorship. He runs an earnest, doubt-ridden, beleaguered government which frequently changes its mind. A current Pakistan joke is that "chief martial law administrator" stands for "cancel my last announcement." He may well be trying to do his best for Pakistan. The trouble is whether he knows what is best for Pakistan. . . When the road forward is cluttered and obscure, then decisions inevitably have to be taken prudently, one at a time. Does hanging the former premier clear the road? On the contrary, it mires it for years, perhaps impassably.

— From the Guardian (London).

A Clutch of Bananas

President Carter's sister, Gloria Spann, has been arrested and charged with illegal harmonica playing at the McWaffle restaurant in Georgia. Follow that.

U.S. politics seem to be so much richer in the fruit and nuts of politics than sober, reticent Britain. Though, even by U.S. standards, President Carter seems to have a clutch of bananas in his family entourage.

To have a brother who insults allies in his beer and a [faith healer] sister who preaches the fundamental gospel, as well as the lady with the mouth-organ solo, must be trying.

— From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
March 2, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — Gen. Stoessel's ringing appeal to the defenders of Port Arthur to die rather than surrender highlights the real situation: The port's siege is imminent. Reports from Port Arthur are of utmost quiet. The streets are deserted, save for officers, soldiers and coolies working day and night at the docks and railway stations, bringing in supplies. The soldiers from the forts have no need of horses; they hitch themselves to the carts and trudge along, singing. U.S. officials believe Port Arthur is destined to succumb very shortly.

Fifty Years Ago
March 2, 1929

MEXICO CITY — Subjecting himself and his fiancee, Anne Spencer Morrow, to a taste of military discipline which decrees that an aviator after a crash fly again as soon as possible to prevent loss of confidence, Col. Lindbergh today, with Miss Morrow, made three brief flights over the airdrome. Unnerved by his crash earlier this week, Col. Lindbergh today arose from the bed to which he had been ordered and, with his dislocated shoulder tightly strapped, went to the flying field to discipline himself as well as Miss Morrow.

Chinese Incursion Echoes in Balkans

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The sound of the guns fired on the Chinese-Vietnamese frontier have been echoing loudly throughout the Balkans.

And some of the blasts from Asia have bounced off the walls of the Kremlin to land in Romania and Yugoslavia, two Communist countries, which according to Moscow, are guilty of a double deadly sin. First, Belgrade and Bucharest have refused to participate in the international propaganda campaign against the Chinese attack in Vietnam, and second, both have treated Vietnam and China even-handedly, "refusing to distinguish between aggressor and victim."

Disputes between Moscow and Belgrade are now a matter of tradition, a tradition that has resumed the tone of Stalin-era polemics since the visit of Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng to Yugoslavia last August. On the other hand, the relationship between the Soviet Union and Romania, a member of the Warsaw Pact, have been far more delicate.

Discord

And the Romanians have persisted in denouncing foreign intervention from all quarters and in declaring that both China and Vietnam are equally responsible for the conflict between them. Thus, for the fifth time in few months, Romania is showing discord among the Warsaw Pact nations, whose cohesion is the very basis of its power and of its image.

Romania has been a particularly unquiet member of the Warsaw Pact since last November, when it refused to increase its military spending, as demanded during the pact summit conference, and also chose not to participate in the extention of the Communist alliance's activities to Asia. Furthermore, during the conference of 77 Communist parties in Sofia, Bucharest failed to censure the Chinese Communist Party; last month at the Comecon Executive Committee meeting in Prague, Romania voted against increasing its share in the funds intended to compensate Vietnam for the cancellation of Chinese economic aid alone among the Warsaw Pact nations and it has vigorously assailed the Vietnamese role in the invasion of Cambodia.

Moscow is beginning to find Romania's position more and more intolerable, above all, because Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu is far less isolated among the Eastern European leaders than Kremlin's propaganda is willing to admit. The Romanian attitude of independence is a fairly good example of what Poles, Hungarians and other Eastern Europeans increasingly aspire to. They are all more and more convinced of the absence of any real danger in Europe and less and less convinced that there is any real reason for their participation in an Asian conflict.

Reticent

They are, further, all the more reticent to be involved in Asia since the conflict there is one that involves Communist states exclusively and that "international solidarity" would mean added material assistance that they would find it difficult to offer in the present economic crisis and particularly after a disastrous winter.

This lack of enthusiasm is dangerous for Moscow, which counts on 58 Warsaw Pact divisions to face the NATO forces in Europe. However, 31 of those 58 divisions are made up of non-Soviet soldiers from Eastern European countries exposed to the "Romanian disease" and highly susceptible to acute infection by the schism of Bucharest.

Moscow may also feel that it has to act quickly to end Romania's opposition and neutralism at a particularly embarrassing time when the rest of the Communist world has undertaken a pro-Vietnam and anti-China campaign unlike any since it attacked the United States in favor of Hanoi during the U.S.-Vietnam war.

In Prague, for example, where nothing is spontaneous, a "crowd" attacked the Chinese Embassy building. Albania, Peking's former ally, has for the first time, taken up political arms on the side of the "Soviet revisionist camp."

And the Cubans have let it be known that they are ready to send troops to Vietnam. A recent editorial in Gramma, the organ of Fidel Castro's party, concluded with the words: "We are ready to shed our own blood for Vietnam."

The recent visit to Moscow of Raul Castro, the Cuban minister of defense and the president's brother, may clearly be seen in an Asian context. And the announced purpose of his visit — that he could receive the Order of Lenin — did not suffice to answer all the questions posed by the visit.

Although the Romanian attitude toward Soviet strategy is not new, the Kremlin's response was unusual. In the past, Moscow avoided any direct opposition to Bucharest and prevented its friends from taking pot shots at Ceausescu; now, however, it declared open season on Romania. Tass and the leading propaganda organs of the Warsaw Pact countries denounced, at the same time and in the same terms, "the strange position of Romania which does not distinguish between the aggressor and the victim." The entire Eastern European press noted also that almost all the members present at a meeting of Communist legislators condemned "China's shameful war against Vietnam." Only Romanian legislators failed to approve this condemnation, and this while the meeting was taking place in Bucharest.

A few days before the beginning of the Chinese-Vietnamese war, Romania's foreign minister Stefan Andrei undertook an official visit to Moscow. The visit began in a cool but correct atmosphere and could have contributed to a thaw in Romanian-Soviet relations had it not been for the new Indochinese war and the sudden frost it laid on diplomatic niceties.

Peking informed Romania — after the invasion had started — that it had calculated all the risks involved in its attack of Vietnam. And Moscow has always adopted a prudent policy, avoiding direct involvement in foreign conflicts. From Korea to Cuba, in Africa and the Middle East, it has always acted through intermediary client states such as Cuba and Ethiopia. But in the Balkans it has more often succumbed to the unpredictable vicissitudes of politics.

Brezhnev Doctrine

"The Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty, that is, of the right for the Soviet Union to intervene in the politics of the socialist world, has been imposed twice in the Balkans," a Romanian observer explained. "The first time was in Hungary in 1956 and the second in Czechoslovakia 12 years later. Recently, the socialist world, that is one in which the doctrine may be applied, has grown bigger. And in its Vietnamese version, the doctrine was applied in Cambodia. In its Chinese version, it was applied in Vietnam. For the time being, Moscow thinks that this is enough and is trying to avoid any escalation.

"But should the Chinese military pressure increase and seriously threaten Hanoi, forcing Moscow to choose between remaining inactive and losing its credibility as a valid ally or taking steps. . . then we will find ourselves on the very brink of catastrophe.

"The Kremlin may also decide to launch a 'limited punitive expedition.' No one knows where or how, but why not in the Balkans where it would be child's play to find a country ready to act the intermediary? In other words, what we fear is that the Balkanization of Asia finds a conclusion in the 'Asianization' of the Balkans."

The atmosphere in the Balkans is such that the mere rumor of a transfer of three armored divisions and two squadrons of MiG-25s from the Soviet Union to Bulgaria — where normally there are no Soviet troops — created much turmoil and forced the Bulgarian government to issue a special denial.

Romanians are quick to point out the Soviet Union's particular strategic interest in the area and to note that Soviet President Brezhnev spent a few days in Bulgaria in January without making public the reason for his voyage there. Furthermore, the Russians last year inaugurated a ferry line between Varna, in Bulgaria, and the Black sea port of Odessa. Each of the four ultramodern ships serving that line is capable of transporting 150 tanks and their crews.

The feeling of uneasiness in Belgrade is easier to understand when recalling that after Mr. Brezhnev's trip to Sofia, Tsola Dragoitcheva, a member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party, made some new claims on Yugoslavia Macedonia, denying the very existence of a Macedonian nation.

Belgrade reacted sharply to Mrs. Dragoitcheva's declaration while not failing to note that "If the Vietnamese can become the Cubans of Asia, the Bulgarians are ready to assume that role in the Balkans."

Worried

Bucharest and Belgrade are worried and Presidents Tito and Ceausescu have let these worries be known to a number of heads of state. The Communist world is in crisis: A hot war has broken out between Communist states on the eastern edge of the Marxist empire and a cold war is taking place in the western parts of the same empire.

Now, a Polish dissident said, "The question is not who will mourn the myth of 'peace-bearing socialism,' but who will do what now that the myth has been reduced to the state of an unlikely fairy tale?"

Three Loaded Guns?

By Anthony Lewis

JOHANNESBURG — Imagine Watergate at a point just before the cover-up of the cover-up began to come apart. To meet the political pressure for a housecleaning, three men involved in the affair have been fired or forced to resign. For the moment the lid is on the story. But the three men are beginning to sound angry, and if they talk. . .

That is the way things look right now in Muldergate, the greatest political scandal in South Africa's history. There are all the signs of a strenuous government effort to contain the story, to keep the rest of it secret. If this were the United States, you know the attempt would fail. But it is South Africa, vastly different in politics and law and social tradition.

Muldergate is named for Connie Mulder, the former minister of information. It involves a secret operation, run out of his department, to buy friends and influence people for the Nationalist government and its racial policy. The other key figures — at least those known so far — were Eschel Rhoodie, the department's top civil servant, and Gen. Hendrik van den Bergh, for 20 years head of the Bureau of State Security.

Millions Used

The operation used millions in government funds, unbudgeted and unaccounted-for. It secretly set up a rightist newspaper in Johannesburg, The Citizen. It advanced $11.5 million to a rightist U.S. publisher, John P. McGoff, so he could make a bid for The Washington Star.

That much of the story came out last year, when newspaper accounts forced an official inquiry. The man in charge of the inquiry was an Afrikaner judge, Anton Mostert, who acted like John Sirica. Rejecting government orders to keep his findings secret, he confirmed the funding of The Citizen and disclosed details of expense-account living by some of the conspirators: travel to London and Las Vegas, wine, women and so on.

The disclosures shook the Afrikaner public. With their Calvinist tradition, Afrikaners had been certain that their leaders were incorruptible. Now they could see lying: Mulder, for one, had denied the Citizen story in parliament. And the accounts of high living were shocking to the Afrikaner conscience.

Lost Party Vote

Mulder, who had expected to succeed to the prime minister's office last fall, narrowly lost a party vote because of the scandal — and then left the government. Rhoodie retired. Gen. van den Bergh was forced out of his post. But there, this winter, Muldergate came to a stop. The government acted forcefully to cut the story off.

A new investigating commission, taking over from Judge Mostert, sealed all testimony before it at the government's request. When the commission reported, it found wrongdoing by Mulder, Rhoodie, van den Bergh — and no one else.

Then the three men were discouraged from saying anything further. Mulder might have used his parliamentary immunity to speak out about others who should share the blame. But last month, under heavy pressure from the new prime minister, Pieter Botha, he resigned from parliament. Rhoodie went abroad the night after he testified to the commission in secret.

Strangest of all is the story of Gen. van den Bergh, a man who aroused much fear when he was in power. He denounced the commission's proceedings as "a farce," inviting prosecution for what was plainly contempt under South African law. In a trial he could have talked with impunity. But the prosecutor declined to bring the case, saying it might disclose evidence that "in my opinion would not be in the national interest to disclose."

What has come out so far, in Muldergate, may be only a cube of the iceberg. Altogether, the Information Department reportedly had 160 secret projects. A recent article by Anthony Sampson in the London Observer said Rhoodie and others made secret flights to various places in black Africa, Europe and Israel — a dozen to Israel. What did they do there?

The question now is whether the three men will rest content in the role they have evidently been assigned as fall-guys. Mulder is said to be brooding at his farm. Rhoodie is being chased by South African reporters around the globe; one reported having talked with him "somewhere in Latin America." Gen. van den Bergh seems itchiest. When a group started a petition demanding his prosecution for contempt, he signed.

Tired of Scandal

In the United States, someone or something would soon crack. But in South Africa one party has been in power for 30 years, and it is not so easily challenged. The government can close newspaper and imprison editors without trial. And the Afrikaner community may not be so eager for the whole truth. One Afrikaans newspaper editor says his readers "are tired of the scandal — tired of the feeling of Afrikaner disgrace."

If there is a lot more to Muldergate, and it does come out, not only this country's politics but its relationships abroad could be deeply affected. And all this hangs in the air at a time when racial policies are being seriously questioned. In South Africa today there is a profound sense of life in an uncertain state.

Carter Blunders With Billy

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — Jimmy Carter's efforts to stop brother Billy from alienating the president's remaining Jewish support not only came six weeks late but badly missed the mark, reflecting leadership problems that persist despite more than two years in power.

Carter's closest aides were too frightened of their chief during those six weeks to impress on him the need for total disassociation from Billy Carter's anti-Semitic outbursts; it took the redoubtable Robert Strauss to enter the tiger's lair. Even then, however, Carter could not quite make the surgically clean division between himself and his brother that Jewish supporters demanded.

Suspicions

A completed Israel-Egypt peace treaty, unthinkable without Carter's courageous mediation, could restore much of the president's Jewish backing — but not all of it. Unfair though it is, Jimmy Carter's handling of his errant brother constitutes an irretrievable political blunder.

Indeed, Carter is the innocent victim in relations with the politically important Jewish community. Jewish suspicions of him as an evangelical Christian were exacerbated by his refusal to tilt toward Israel in Mideast diplomacy. In truth, the president is not remotely anti-Semitic. Nor is his Mideast policy anti-Israel or pro-Arab; as it should be, it is pro-United States.

That truth was ignored by many Jewish leaders when Carter applied pressure to Israel in search of settlement. It was wiped away by brother Billy's new comradeship with Libya's viciously anti-Israel regime. On Jan. 10, the younger Carter erased indulgent smiles at the White House by attacking Jewish power in the United States. When he declared "the Jewish media tears up Arab countries full time," he was drawing from anti-Semitism's traditional charge that Jews monopolize communications.

White House aides gravely let it be known that Billy had become "a real problem" — a major admission in a pollyanna administration that pooh-poohs revolutionary upheaval in Iran. Press secretary Jody Powell on Jan. 11 disassociated the president from his brother's comments, but indirect disavowal did not satisfy the Jewish community.

Ed Sanders, the Los Angeles Jewish leader whose unhappy role on the White House staff is presidential intermediary with the Jewish community, advised the president (in writing and orally) that he must personally disavow his brother's views. But Sanders is no Carter intimate. The few aides who are intimates dared not tell him they agreed with Sanders.

That was the situation in mid-February when Billy, accompanied by Libyan friends, said of Jewish criticism: "They can kiss my ass." During the Washington's Birthday blizzard, a snowbound Strauss pondered the situation from his Watergate penthouse. With Carter's stock dropping after worldwide Valentine's Day humiliations, something had to be done about Billy.

Powell agreed with Strauss, who finally convinced the president. The result was a Sunday story in The Washington Post in which Strauss quoted the president as disassociating himself from his brother.

Not only too late but too little, said Jewish leaders. They wanted the president speaking for himself. But when he did so at a press conference two days later, he set back relations with the Jewish community. Carter's misstatement that Billy is "seriously ill" (denied by his brother's doctor) was merely compulsive exaggeration. What bothered Jewish leaders was his denial that Billy's statements were anti-Semitic when in fact they are universally so perceived by Jews.

"It's just not good enough," said Hyman Bookbinder of the American Jewish Committee, who has generally defended Carter. Contending the president should have expressed clear regrets over Billy's bigoted statements, Bookbinder told us "his brotherly love" led him astray. Another Jewish leader, an early Carter supporter, told us Carter was engaged in "doublespeak" about Billy that derived either from fear of his brother or "an overly soft heart."

Assuming the former explanation is beneath discussion, the latter is in itself disturbing. The president whose icy stares and cutting sarcasm are dreaded by aides does seem too soft-hearted to admit shortcomings of a Bert Lance or a Billy Carter. Moreover, his emotional discussion of Billy's woes is not a preferred presidential image.

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Theater in London

17th-Century Splendors Emerge From Neglect

By John Walker

LONDON, March 1 (IHT) — A couple of daring raids on Britain's rich and varied dramatic repository this week revealed not only some past splendors but our current neglect of a marvelous heritage. During the Elizabethan, Jacobean and Restoration periods there must have been as many playwrights scribbling away as there are today, when even the smallest fringe theater appears to have a resident writer, with another half-dozen waiting in line for the job.

At the National Theater, there is an excellent revival of Thomas Middleton and William Rowley's rarely performed comedy "A Fair Quarrel," written in 1617, while at the Royal Court there is a real rediscovery, the first revival on the London stage for 200 years of Edward Ravenscroft's splendid farce "The London Cuckolds," which was first produced in 1681 and remained a firm favorite until the mid-18th century, when its unabashed delight in sexual intrigues began to shock an increasingly puritanical theater audience.

As with Middleton and Rowley's best play, "The Changeling," which has also been enjoying a return to favor, "A Fair Quarrel" is a loosely constructed work which consists almost of two plays on parallel courses. Its satire on the contemporary passion for dueling and the accompanying fashion for a code of honor that had nothing to do with morality makes it at first a slightly remote work.

But William Gaskill's production, notable for its clarity, brings out the underlying themes of the breakdown in the social order that resulted in certain kinds of violence being sanctioned and acceptable and those skilled in killing — many of them soldiers home from the wars — being regarded as heroic.

The mentality is that of the Western gunfighter, with those quickest at drawing their swords and killing their opponent standing highest in social esteem. The problem was to find a good excuse for a duel.

Ager (Nicky Henson), the nearest thing to a hero in the play, thinks he has the perfect occasion when, in a trivial argument with a friend, he is called the son of a whore. But his mother Lady Ager (Marjorie Yates), fearing that he will be killed, claims that the accusation is a true one. So Ager refuses to fight and only cheers up when his rival accuses him of cowardice, thus giving him a chance to retrieve his honor.

The play is also given over to more conventional matters, with a rich father trying to marry off his daughter to a country bumpkin, which gives the authors the opportunity for some broad comedy, playing off the unsophisticated against the fashionable, to the detriment of both.

Gaskill's production, played on a circular stage of bare wooden boards, seems designed for a more intimate auditorium than the Olivier, which responds better to more flamboyance.

But his austere style emphasises the social criticism of the comedy, the satire on a way of life that regarded valor as sacred. And it is precisely such fastidious explorations of neglected plays that should be the primary function of a national theater.

* * *

Edward Ravenscroft makes a few comments on the permissiveness of his time — "very forward knowing age" — but his function is simply to celebrate a period when sexual freedom was accepted and love was reduced to a mechanical act. What mattered was quantity not quality. And his farce, given a sparkling production by Stuart Burge at the Royal Court, is the perfect correlation to his subject, in the ingenuity of its machinery.

Its construction and its mastery of running gags in marvelous and worthy, in its rampages through bedrooms, of Feydeau at his best. Three husbands — staid, middle-aged businessmen — are full of self-praise at their ability to choose faithful wives — one marries a young, innocent country girl, one has a religious wife, the other a witty wife. Meanwhile, the three wives are busy in their own affairs, using their simplicity, apparent devotion to higher things and wit to their own advantage.

There are some hilarious moments — the simple girl persuaded that it is a wife's duty to dress in armor and march up and down a bedroom all night when her husband is away or a wife talking herself out of trouble when her husband discovers two lovers in her bed.

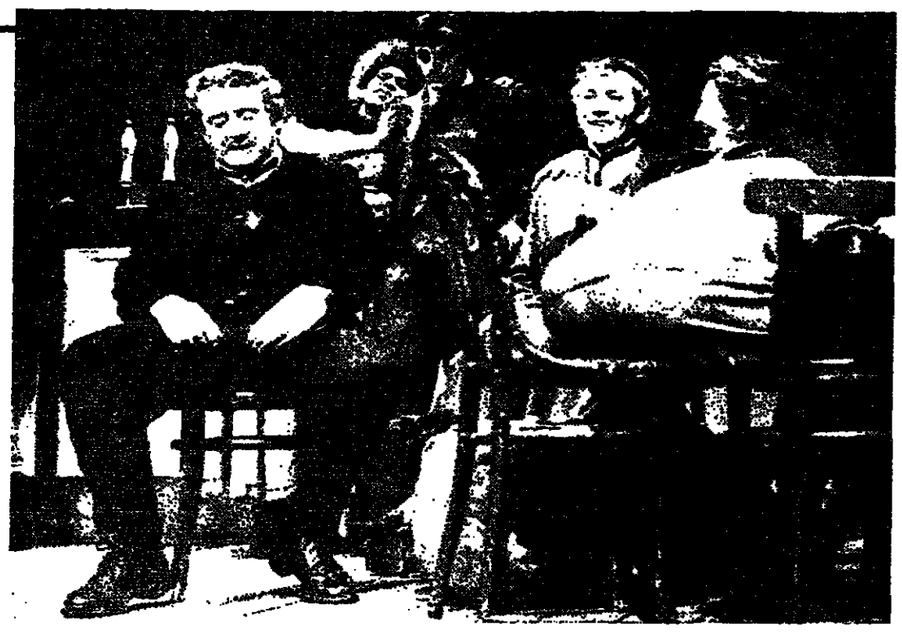
Kenneth Cranham, in a subplot of an unsuccessful lover of other men's wives, is excellently woebegone and Michael Elphick is suitably jaunty as a rake.

But the play, for all the cynical chauvinism of its tone — "where there is meat in summer, there will be flies," is how the pursuit of love is described — belongs to the ladies, not only in the way Ravenscroft allows them full scope for their feelings and independence of their husbands, but for the opportunities for high comedy acting seized by Stephanie Beacham and Deborah Norton. The result is an uncomplicated delight.

* * *

At the Cottelsoe, there is Bill Bryden's lovingly detailed production of four one-act plays by Eugene O'Neill under the title "The Long Voyage Home." The four, sketches of sea life, have all the merits and defects of later O'Neill, revealing a bleak world of exile from a sense of community, where the most a man can expect is to die almost unregarded.

Hayden Griffin's wonderfully rusting set, visible decaying, and some fine acting from the company, notably from Jack Sheppard as an upper-class outsider and Dave King as a dying seaman, combine for an evening of excellent theater. The form of the plays keeps O'Neill's rhetoric in check, although the voyage home turns out to be no more than a descent into the dark, a long day's journey into the night writ small.



A scene from the staging of four short O'Neill plays in London as "The Long Voyage Home."

Entertainment in Paris

Hot Production Packed in Ice

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 1 (IHT) — The new "Holiday on Ice" has arrived in Paris to transform the Palais des Sports into a frosty fairyland. A show of twinkling brilliance and costumed splendor, it is the most luxurious of all the refrigerated revues and in consummate skill has not been matched since Sonja Henie glided dreamily before us.

Its star is the Canadian Toller Cranston, three times world free-skating champion and recipient of the 1976 Olympic bronze medal. Gifted in many domains, he has written a best-selling autobiography and is an acclaimed painter and lithographer. He is billed as "the skater of the century" and perhaps he is. He is certainly the skater of the generation, an innovator of extraordinary talent, grace and imagination.

His performance transcends its frame. In it, skating is startlingly metamorphosed into a terpsichorean feat. Rather than a skater, he is a dancer on skates. With lofty leaps, dizzying pirouettes and with the exquisite folding-flower finish of Pavlova's swan, he emerges as a Nureyev or Baryshnikov of the frozen waters. A genuine inventive artist, he has broadened the scope of his art.

The most enchanting of the production numbers is a version of "Alice in Wonderland" with the company in the animal masks of the Tenniel drawings. The Mad Hatter's tea party and the parade of the playing cards are vividly realized with Laurie Cole as Alice and Kirk Wyse as the bustling Rabbit. Jacques Chazot has choreographed the "Fledermaus" waltzes for a swirling image of imperial Vienna; there is a flamboyant flamenco ensemble and a jazz Mardi Gras in New Orleans that traces the birth of the blues to the African jungle.

Hideko Miura and Milos Tobias flitter in a classic adagio; Atoy Wilson skims the ice like a streak of lightning; Karin and Christian Kunzle, Olympic graduates, are Tyroleans; Geary Baxter, a former hockey champion, hurls himself through a circle of fire; Herbert Bobek and Albert Kaye are Laurel and Hardy; Tom Brackney and Frank Weber are sliding pirates who hop from the rink to land in the laps of front-row spectators; Greg Taylor, Katie Walker and Bernice Allen are riveting soloists.

The common defect of variety shows on the wooden boards is their fundamental want of variety. The ice impresarios manage the business better. In its two-hour course, this generous spectacle betrays no letdowns, no blank spots.

* * *

L'Alcazar de Paris (62 Rue Mazarine) opened some seasons go and has been packed nightly ver since. The secret of its success eems to be that, though it frequently changes its program, it never changes its policy, adhering to he adage that a hit should not be altered.

It was inspired by memories of the quondam cafe-concert and its ambiance is as informal and as genial as that of the old-time saloon. Its revues are a boisterous ribbing of various forms of pomposity — that of the traditional extravaganza of bepluméd nudity and scenic dazzle, that of public figures who have made themselves ridiculous, that of the glamorous screen stars and of anything else that by its absurdity falls into its net. It is dedicated to the business of tripping up the pretender.

Its latest revue is its most handsome. Its production has grown more lavish and is filled with ingenious effects, but it has not sacrificed its sense of humor to theatrical grandeur.

Its mocking spirit is as quick as ever whether it is spoofing hackneyed Broadway routines, overweight ballerinas or a stately but off-key scene from Racine. Burlesque is its meat and we have Tosca stripped of her evening finery in her assassination of Scarpia; the Pink Panther robbing the Louvre of its treasure and kidnapping a Degas dancer, who steps from her frame and pleads to leave the museum; and a Russian folk choir that can't stay together.

Some novelty has been inserted into the obligatory cancan sequence to augment its kick. It is preceded by a silent movie in which the show's star, the attractive Minka, flees villains, as did Pearl White in "The Perils of Pauline."

"De Plus en Plus en Fete" — such is the spectacle's title — has been staged with style, verve and high humor by Dick Price and its performance is aided by the running commentary of its master of ceremonies, Herve Watine. The Alcazar entertainment offers marvelous fun.

Jazz Scene

Jogging Along With Donegan

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS — The entertainment-versus-art controversy has been going on since Norman Grantz made jazz "respectable" by putting it in the Philharmonic. One extreme is Miles Davis turning his back on the audience or Bill Evans hanging his head, eyes closed, over the keyboard in a kind of trance.

Dorothy Donegan expresses the argument for the other extreme: "You've got to sell the music to the people in the back. You've got to shake them up. Just playing 'Satin Doll' with a straight face won't do it. It's got to *move*. Nowadays you have to be 40 percent entertainer and 60 percent musician."

She'll pound the keyboard theatrically, stand up and shake and shimmy, belt out some lyrics, attempt to teach the audience to clap on two and four: "If I'm not playing well, I'll stress that side more. I get my exercise that way. It's like jogging."

Dorothy Donegan

Distractions

Donegan has just concluded a month's run in the Patio Bar of the Meridien Hotel. The bar is actually in the lobby and the problem is rather too *much* movement, while at the same time Japanese businessmen doze off in soft chairs near the bandstand. Such distractions do not particularly bother her: "I'm used to it. It's like playing a lounge in Vegas."

She is in a Catch-22 situation — not taken seriously because she clowns around in saloons, and forced to clown around in saloons because she is not taken seriously. Behind and between the high jinks, however, the music is still there. Wilma Dobie describes her playing in Jazz Forum Magazine as follows: "She is smoking and sizzling like a fuse from the very second her fingers touch the keyboard. Then she explodes like dynamite, becoming totally involved in astonishing meteoric runs — all of them flawlessly executed."

The New York Times has called her: ". . . potentially the greatest jazz pianist playing today."

After her roaring rendition of Duke Ellington's "Take the A Train" during a recent tribute to the late composer, MC Sammy Cahn, president of the National Academy of Popular Music, introduced the following pianist by saying, "I wouldn't wish the next spot on a leopard." When she played on the same bill with Oscar Peterson, he remarked that he needed Dorothy Donegan "like Custer needed more Indians."

Her material ranges from barrelhouse, boogie and the blues to Gershwin, Monk, "Flight of the Bumble Bee" and Chopin. She has played the Grieg Concerto with the New Orleans Philharmonic: "I'm no Horowitz — yet. But I'd rather play classical music than jazz. You only work for an hour, you make more money and meet classier people."

During an engagement at Jimmy Weston's in New Jersey last year, she lived in a room above the club. She lived in a room in the Meridien above the Patio Bar while in Paris. On the surface, Europe would not seem to be all that much different for her. Nevertheless, she is planning to stay awhile, one reason being her 13-year-old son, who is traveling with her: "I want to put my boy in a good school over here. He needs a change. He likes to ride on motorcycles. I figure I'd better get him out of L.A. [her most recent home base] before he gets me sued."

Donegan's story is a classic example of how America rejects its only native art form: "European people are more appreciative of jazz, which doesn't get the recognition it deserves at home. Americans still think of jazz as lowbrow music. They tell me black chicks do well in Europe."

More appreciative or not, Europe still means saloons and living in rooms above them. She still must rely on local, often inadequate, rhythm sections. Her price does not allow transporting her own musicians. Yet, on the surface at least, she maintains incredible spirit, courage, sense of perspective and humor: "I may play dumb, but don't be fooled. I catch everything. The only thing I ever missed was my mother's wedding."

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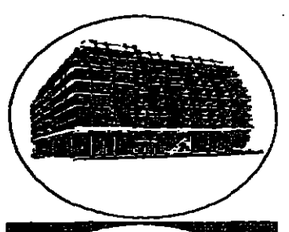

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39½	28⅞	ACF	2.10		7.0	6	124	30¼	29¾	30	+ ½
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24		7.8	7	144	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
32⅝	15⅜	AM Intl	.28		1.6	7	694	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅜
14⅜	8⅝	APL	1		10.	4	10	10		10	
48⅜	32½	ARA	1.44		4.4	8	125	33⅛	32⅝	33	
31⅜	19	ASA	1		3.9		118	25¾	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	8½	ATO	.48		4.5	5	26	10¾	10½	10⅝	
40	29	AbbtLb	.84		2.8	12	487	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
23¾	13	AcmeC	1.20		6.9	5	6	17⅜	17½	17½	
6¼	3⅜	AdmDg	.04		1.1	5	52	3⅝	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
13	10⅜	AdaEx	1.26e		12.		57	11⅛	10¾	10⅝	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	AdmMk	.20a		4.3	6	7	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
45¾	33¼	AetnaLf	2.70		6.6	4	771	41½	40⅝	40⅝	+ ¼
26¾	16½	Ahmans	1		4.9	4	12	20¼	20¼	20½	
4	2	Aileen					11	2⅜	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	23½	AirPrd	.60		2.4	9	148	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	15⅛	AirbFrt	1		5.4	9	51	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	11¼	Akzona	.80		6.7	7	59	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	7¾	AlaP	pf1.87		11.		6	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
113	100½	AlaP	pf	11	11.		x10	101	101	101	
18	14⅛	Alagsco	1.40		9.5	7	9	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
22⅛	13½	Alaskin	.66		3.8	12	335	17⅜	17	17⅛	+ ⅜
40	17	Albany	1		3.2	9	52	31½	30¾	31	+ ½
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36		4.5	11	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
46¾	25⅜	Albertsn	.96		2.4	9	18	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
37⅞	22½	AlcanA	2		5.6	5	234	35⅝	35	35½	+ ⅜
31⅜	21½	AlcaSid	1.40		6.0	5	5	23½	23¼	23¼	
8½	5½	Aleadr	.40		6.4	6	30	6¼	6¼	6¼	
26	13⅜	AlgCo	1		4.9	8	16	20½	20	20½	+ ⅜
15	4⅜	AlegAir				3	281	9½	8¾	8⅞	
29¼	18	Alig pf	1.87		8.8		11	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
20¼	13¾	AlgLd	1.28		7.9	8	32	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	21	AlgL pf	2.19		9.9		6	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
19	15¼	AlgPw	1.72		10.	8	614	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	AllenGp	1.25		7.0	7	24	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
25	20⅞	Allergan	.50		2.1	11	143	24¼	24⅜	24⅜	
44¾	27⅜	AlldCh	2		6.5	7	289	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅜
15½	9⅞	AlldMnl	.80		6.7	7	11	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
28	19¼	AlldSir	1.50		7.0	5	50	21½	21¼	21½	
38⅜	23⅜	AlisCh	1.70		5.7	5	75	30	29½	29¾	
16⅞	10	AllrAu	.60a		4.8	11	5	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	1.72a		6.4	7	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
54⅛	38¾	Alcoa	2.40		4.5	6	495	53	51¾	52⅝	+ 1⅛
21	13⅛	AmlSug	1		5.9	153	13	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
53½	32⅜	Amax	2.20		4.5	12	184	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
50	38¼	Amax	pf	3	6.5		18	46¾	46	46¾	
20½	12¾	Amcord	1.20		6.5	6	34	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	16¼	Amrce	1.20		6.1	5	20	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
33¼	23¼	AHess	1b		3.6	8	144	28⅜	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅛
73	54	AHes	pf3.50		5.7	10	2	61⅝	61⅛	61¼	+ ¼
19¼	9	AmAir	.40		3.6	3	23	10⅝	10⅜	11	— ⅛
9¼	3¼	AmAir	wt				99	4¾	4½	4¾	
22⅜	19¼	AAir	pf	2.18		11.		20	20	20	+ ⅛
20½	12¾	ABaker	1.20b		8.3	6	10	14½	14⅜	14½	
53	43¾	ABrnds	4		8.9	6	86	49⅝	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
38⅝	30¾	ABrd	pfBwl		8.9		851	u31		30⅜	31	+ ⅛
29½	28¾	ABrd	pfAwi		9.1		148	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
43¼	33	ABdcst	1.20		3.5	7	411	34½	34	34¼	+ ⅛
30½	15¾	ABldM	.70		5.0	7	19	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
43⅜	34½	AmCan	2.80		8.0	6	80	35¼	35	35	— ⅛
22⅜	19¾	ACon	pf1.75		8.2		1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
4⅜	2¼	ACentry			10		13	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
45¼	17	ACredt	1.30		3.0	10	117	43⅝	43¼	43¼	— ⅝
32⅝	22¾	ACyan	1.60		6.5	8	165	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	
13¼	8	AmDist					45	11		11	+ ⅛
36	22¾	ADT	1.08		4.7	8	x186	22¾	d22½	22¾	+ ⅛
15	14¼	ADul	pf.84a		5.7		6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
24½	20¾	AElPw	2.18		10.	10	399	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
40⅜	27¾	AmExp	1.60		5.5	7	729	29⅜	28½	29¼	+ ⅜
17½	8¾	AFamil	.60		5.5	5	103	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
23⅜	19	AGIBd	1.90		9.2	9	23	21¼	21	21¼	— ⅛
19	15½	AGnCv	1.32		7.7		19	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
29¾	22¾	AGnIns	1		3.8	4	82	26⅜	26	26	
34⅞	28¾	AGin	pf1.80		5.5		24	33	32½	32½	+ ⅛
13	9¾	AHerlLt	.48		4.3	8	38	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅛
22½	12	AmHoist	1		6.6	6	101	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
32⅜	26½	AHome	1.40		5.2	12	1404	27¼	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
32¾	22⅝	AmHosp	.68		2.8	10	391	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
13½	6⅝	AmInvst	.30		3.1	13	116	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
35⅜	18	AMI	.80		2.9	18	113	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
7¼	4	AmMotrs			5.5		13	6	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
47	36	ANetR	3		7.9	6	124	38⅜	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	10¼	AShip	.80a		6.3	26	64	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
53½	33⅜	AStand	2.60		6.5	6	85	40½	40	40¼	— ¼
140	90½	A Std	pf4.75		4.5		1	105	105	105	— 1
9⅜	6	ASterl	.32		4.9	8	72	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
44½	28¾	AmStrs	2.24		5.1	7	241	44⅛	42½	44	
64¾	58½	ATT	5		8.1	8	1513	61¾	61¼	61½	+ ¼
67⅝	61½	ATT	pf	4	8.1		25	65¾	65½	65⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	43⅜	ATT	pf	3.64	7.9		54	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	+ ⅛
12⅜	10¼	AWatWk	.84		7.5	5	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	5	AWa Soft	.25		9.6		220	13	13	13	+ ⅛
16⅛	9½	AmesD			4.0		45	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
37¾	27¼	Ametek	1.80		5.8	8	38	31	30¼	31	+ ⅜
20⅝	15¼	Amfac	1.20		6.7	6	30	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
40	24¼	AMPInc	.76		2.5	11	597	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
16½	12	Ampco	.60		4.4	7	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
19⅝	10⅜	Ampex				10	65	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	AmrexCp				16	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
19¼	14⅛	Amstar	1.35		8.4	13	31	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6¾	Amst	pf	.68	9.9		13	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72		4.8	7	109	36⅜	35⅞	36	— ⅛
31⅜	24¾	AnchrH	1.60		5.7	5	200	28	27⅝	28	
8¼	5⅛	Anselico	.30		5.0	7	33	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
13¾	7	Anlxter	.32		3.1	7	7	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
26½	13½	Apache	.50		2.2	7	47	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
22½	8¾	ApldDig				8	136	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
11	4	ApplMg				9	13	8	7¾	8	+ ⅜
26⅜	17½	ArcataC	.96		4.1	7	29	23¼	22⅝	23½	+ ⅜
34⅝	28¾	Arcata	pf 2		6.5		1	31	31	31	
27½	25	Arcata	pf2.16		8.0		11	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
19½	12¾	ArchrD	.20b		1.2	9	44	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	5	ArcticEnt				5	25	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
21⅜	18¾	ArtsPS	1.88		9.3	5	307	20⅜	20	20½	+ ⅛
18½	9¾	ArkBst	.60b		5.2	5	47	11½	11¼	11¼	
36⅜	28⅛	ArkLG	2.20		6.4	8	635	35¼	34½	34½	— ⅜
5¼	1⅜	ArlenRlty					201	2		1⅞	
8¼	5⅜	Armada				11	9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
22⅜	17	Armco	1.36		7.0	5	413	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
30½	25⅜	Arm	pf	2.10	7.5		4	28	28	28	+ ⅛
58	51	Armr	pf4.75		9.1		≥100	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅜
21¾	14⅞	ArmstCk	1		6.3	7	302	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
32	18⅜	ArmRu	1.20		5.9	4	16	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅜	ArrowE	.20r		1.7	5	32	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
23⅜	12	Arvin	1		6.8	4	81	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
37	22¼	Arvin	pf	2	8.3			24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
29⅜	19⅜	Asarco	.40		2.2	11	569	20½	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
39¾	31	AshlOil	1.60		4.2	6	952	37⅞	36½	37⅜	+ 1⅜
25⅝	15¾	AsdDG	1.50		9.2	7	68	16¼	16	16¼	
21	13	Athlone	1.20		6.2	5	9	19½	19⅜	19½	
23½	17⅝	AtlCyEl	1.74		9.2	9	23	19¼	19	19	
61½	43¼	AtlRich	2.80		4.7	9	1144	59¼	58⅝	59	
206	152	AtlRc	pf	3	1.5		1	199	199	199	— 2¾
55	41	AtlRc	pf3.75		8.6		≥30	43½	43½	43½	+ ¼
73	51¾	AtlRc	pf2.80		4.8		100	71	70¾	70¾	
14¾	9½	AtlasCp					39	12		11⅝	12	+ ⅛
36⅜	23¾	AutoDte	.52		1.8	14	138	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ½
35	18¼	AvcoCp	1		5.2	2	408	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ⅜
87½	49	Avco	pf 4.25		8.8		2	52½	52¼	52¼	— ¼
19½	12¼	Avery	.52		3.2	8	x4	16¾	16¼	16¼	
23¾	13¾	Avnet	.80		4.7	6	395	17	16¾	17	
63	44½	Avon	2.60		5.6	12	851	47¼	46½	46¾	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —									
3	1⅛	BT Mtg					16	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Bache	.40a		5.6	4	13	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	25½	BakrInt	.44		1.3	12	366	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	
24⅜	14¼	BaldwU	1.20		5.9	5	17	20½	20¼	20½	
34⅜	25⅛	BldU	pf 2.86		6.8		4	31	31	30½	
28⅜	20⅛	BallCo	1.20		5.4	6	214	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	
31⅜	17⅜	BallyMf	.10		4.2	23	1459	59½	57⅝	59⅛	+ 1½
27⅝	23⅞	BallGE	2.28		9.1	7	68	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ¼
26¼	17⅛	BanCal	.92		4.8	5	25	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
16⅞	11¼	Bandag	.50		4.0	7	107	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	17⅝	BangPnt	.60		3.0	4	68	20	19⅞	19⅞	
38	30	BnkNY	2.44a		7.3	5	27	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	13⅜	BkofVa	1.04		7.5	5	29	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	20⅜	BnkAm	1.10		4.5	7	796	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅜
40	32⅞	BankTr	3		8.9	5	95	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅜
29¼	25⅜	BkTr	pf2.50		9.3		2	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
51⅝	45½	BkTr	pf4.27		8.8		16	48	47⅞	48	+ ½
21⅜	8¼	Banner	.12		1.0	13	47	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
29½	21¼	Barber	1.60		6.0	9	3	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
18⅞	10¾	BardCR	.32		2.6	10	61	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
28	16½	BarnsGp	1		4.4	6	11	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅜	BarryW	.44		2.9	10	30	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
65¾	35½	BatesMf	.80		1.4	59	81	59		58¼	58½	+ ⅛
54½	32¼	Bausch	1.72		4.6	7	43	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅜
49¾	33	BaxlTrv	.50		1.4	13	x795	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	BayCalP				8	12	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
22¼	18¾	BayStG	1.96		10.	8	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
33¾	24¾	Bearing	.80		3.0	9	6	26⅝	26½	26½	— ½
28¾	21½	BeatFd	1.08		4.9	9	848	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
56½	46⅜	BeatF	pf3.38		7.2		225	47⅜	47	47	— ⅜
25¾	21¾	Beckm	.28		1.2	15	682	23½	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
41	30⅝	BectnD	.84		2.7	11	253	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	
31½	20	Beech	.92		3.7	8	182	25⅛	23½	25⅛	+ 1⅛
6½	2⅜	Beker					140	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
29½	24⅜	BelcoP	.80		3.0	6	100	27	26	27	+ ⅜
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44		6.4	5	8	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅜
9	5⅜	BeldnH	.36b		4.3	9	51	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	14⅜	BellHow	.96		6.4	7	131	15	14⅜	15	
9½	4⅜	BellInd	.12a		1.8	5	27	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
55⅜	47⅛	BellCo	4.56		8.5	7	28	53⅜	52¾	53⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	19½	Bemis	1.40		6.4	6	30	22¼	21⅞	21¾	— ⅛
43¼	33⅜	Bendix	2.56		6.7	6	116	38		37⅛	38	+ ⅜
26⅜	18⅝	BenfCp	1.80		8.0	5	77	23		22¾	22⅝	+ ⅜
51⅜	43	Benet	pf4.30		11.		8		41⅜	d40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
52¼	43	Benet	pf4.50		10.		z110	45	44	44	— 2
5⅜	2½	BengPt					9	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9⅜	4½	BerkevP				6	37	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
34½	20½	BestPd	.16		.6	8	39	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
27½	19½	BethSt	1.40		6.5	4	179	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
40⅜	29	BigThr	.80		2.3	12	147	34⅜	34¼	34¼	
17⅞	14½	Binney	.80		5.2	8	15	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅜
26⅜	17⅛	BisFSL	1		5.0	4	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
21¾	14½	BlackDr	.68		3.6	11	471	19⅝	18⅞	19	
22	18½	BlairJn	1.28		5.1	6	35	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	13¼	BlkSL	1		6.3	7	6	15¾	15¾	15¾	
26	19	BlckHR	1.36		6.0	10	20	23	22½	22½	— ½
24⅜	18¼	BlueB	1.40		7.0	6	88	23	22⅜	23	+ ⅛
9¾	4½	Bluebrd	.20		2.3	7	58	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	4¼	BobbieBr					5	9⅝	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
79¾	31	Boeln	1.50		2.3	8	1992	64⅞	62⅝	64¼	+ 1⅜
33½	22⅜	BoiseC	1.25		4.1	6	105	30⅝	30⅛	30½	
31¾	24⅝	Borden	1.72		6.8	6	219	25⅞	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
34⅝	24⅜	BorgW	2		7.1	23	80	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
9¾	2¾	Bormans	.05e		.7	4	30	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	22⅞	BosEd	2.44		11.	8	25	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
12½	10⅝	BosE	pr1.17		11.		12	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
15	13½	BosE	pr1.46		11.		11	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	9¾	BronH	.36		3.5	5	377	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	
33½	20½	BraunC	.80		3.4	7	71	24	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
31½	24⅜	BrigSt	1.08		4.0	9	191	27⅛	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
40⅜	28	BrisMy	1.32		3.7	11	831	33½	32⅜	33¼	+ ⅜
31⅜	25⅜	BrisMs	pf 2		5.2		5	30½	30½	30½	
20½	13⅜	BrlkPt	.43e		2.1	9	462	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
18½	15⅛	BrkwGl	1.08		6.8	7	10	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
21½	18⅝	BkyUG	1.90		9.7	6	13	19⅝	19½	19½	
23¾	18	BrwnShp	.80b		4.2	5	2	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
18	7¼	Brown	.30		1.7	6	90	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
30	22½	BrwnGp	1.80		7.2	6	13	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
16	10¾	BrwnFer	.60		4.4	10	60	13¾	13½	13½	
18½	12⅛	Brnswk	.80		5.9	6	217	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
34¼	27⅜	Brnsk	pf2.40		8.4		6	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
29	15¾	BrushW	1.40		6.2	6	13	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	15⅜	BucyRE	1.88		9.2	7	170	17½	17	17½	— ⅛
36⅜	22	BuiFo	1.60a		6.2	6	1	26	26	26	
10⅜	5⅜	Bulova					13	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
15	10	Bundy	.88		7.7	5	5	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
21½	17¾	BunkrH	1.86		9.7		2	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	
22¾	9½	BunkR	.50		2.6	7	134	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
25½	18	BnkR	pf1.50		6.5		2	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
22⅜	16¾	BurlInd	1.40		8.1	7	1068	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
46⅛	35	BurlNo	1.80		4.6	5	217	39½	38⅝	39½	+ 1
7⅜	4⅝	BrlNo	pf.55		8.1		4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
23¾	15½	BrlNo	pf2.25		7.2		39	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅜
22¾	15½	Burndy	.68		4.0	9	13	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
12	2¼	BrnsRl	.20		5.5		116	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
88	58¾	Burrgh	2		3.1	10	489	65⅞	64½	65¼	+ ⅜
14⅜	14¼	Butlerin	n.80		5.6	6	49	u14½	d14	14¼	+ ⅛
16½	6⅞	Butlers					58	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
		— C—C—C —									
64¾	43¼	CBS	2.60		5.1	7	112	50⅞	50⅜	50½	— ⅛
11⅜	4	CCI				4	220	7¾	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅛
16⅜	10	CI Rty	.10e		.7		15	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
37½	29	CIT	2.40		7.5	8	55	32⅜	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
15½	7⅜	CLC	.24		2.0	16	43	12½	11⅞	11⅞	
40½	25⅜	CNA Fn				3	188	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
18½	13¼	CNA pf	1.10		6.7		49	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	9⅜	CNAI	1.08a		9.7		5	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	
55	44½	CPC	2.70		5.4	8	1056	50¼	49¾	49¾	+ ⅜
18	14⅛	CP Nal	1.64		10.	8	3	16¼	16	16	
21⅜	14⅜	CTS	.70		3.9	8	68	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
38½	21¼	CabalC	1.40		4.1	7	57	34½	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	5⅛	Cadence					4	38	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
44⅛	14	Caesars				40	1537	43¾	41¼	43⅜	+ 2¾
13⅜	5⅛	Calihn	.40b		2.6	12	x37	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
4¾	2⅜	CamerB				5	14	3½	3	3	— ⅛
40½	25¾	CmpRL	.80a		2.4	18	48	33⅜	32⅝	33	— ⅛
38	31	CamSa	1.76		5.3	9	44	33¾	33¼	33⅜	
28⅜	22½	CampT	1.08		4.7	9	1	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
22½	14¾	CdPac	1.10e		5.3	4	30	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
12½	9	CanalR	.36		6.0	28	11	10⅝	10⅝	10

هكذا من الاصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1979

China Slows Tempo Of Certain Projects

'EKING, March 1 (Reuters) — ina is not delaying trade with oan, Deputy-Premier Li Hsien-n said today in response to re-rts that Peking was holding up oanese contracts worth more an $2 billion.

'We are not holding up our trade th Japan," Mr. Li said. "The gen-il trend is not to slow down in y case, but in some specific proj-s, there may be a slowdown."

He said the reason for specific wdowns is that "it seems that the ier side are asking for a higher ce and we want a lower price, so : tempo is thus slowed."

Concerning reports that China d little foreign exchange, he said: do think there is a grain of truth what they say. Speaking of do-stic needs, it seems our ministers d a huge appetite (for foreign change)."

China had to consider two ques-ns in raising loans — its require-nts and its ability to repay, he d. "All those forms, such as com-nsation deals and deferred pay-nts, all involve the incurring of bts and there will come a time en repayment is due. So we have constantly remind ourselves of r ability for disbursements (loan payments)."

He said China had "not yet" giv-the impression abroad that it would buy more than it could afford. "We have just started purchasing from abroad."

"Large contracts amounting to $7 billion were signed by China last year. We do possess a certain amount of ability for disbursement. China is extremely rich in nonferrous metals such as copper, aluminum, tin, lead, zinc, antimony, tungsten. There is oil, coal and light industrial products," he said.

Mr. Li added "it's hard to say" what the limits are of China's ability to repay its loans.

In Tokyo, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today a survey shows China has held up execution of 20 import contracts valued at 420 billion yen (about 2.06 billion) concluded with Japanese traders and manufacturers. They include contracts valued at 220 billion yen for partly constructing a steel plant at Paoshan, near Shanghai, it said.

Time Limit Uncertain

Yesterday, Kensuke Yanagiya, director of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, told parliament that authorities in Peking are holding off approving contracts estimated at 560 billion yen for industrial plant imports concluded with Japanese traders since the middle of last December (IHT, March 1). But the Trade Ministry said its survey showed the 420-billion-yen figure and it is not clear if China deferred execution of contracts concluded after a certain date.

Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said China has informed Japan that the basic policy on trade with Japan remains unchanged. However, both Japan and China believe trade between the two has progressed somewhat too hastily, he told parliament. The two countries must reflect on the fact that they have acted rapidly to secure trade deals without an overall blueprint or long-term outlook, he added.

[Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of Nippon Steel and the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade said that the move by China "does not represent a change in Chinese policy, they just need more time." The New York Times reported from Tokyo.

[However, spokesmen for the Mitsui and Mitsubishi groups said that they were deeply concerned by the abrupt Chinese move. "China just sent brief telexes to all trading companies here saying the same thing to everyone — that final approval of contracts depended on a financial settlement," a Mitsui executive said. "It was a bolt from the blue."

[China experts, seeking an explanation to Peking's change, noted that on Feb. 24, the People's Daily commented in a statement on policy that Chinese planning had put too much emphasis on steel and other heavy-industry sectors and said that more attention should be paid to agriculture and light industry.

[In a turn of phrase that shocked Japan executives, the People's Daily said that "this year and next will be years of adjustment, recovery and improvement," implying, analysts said, that Peking's economic policy has to drastically changed.

[Besides a possible drain the war with Vietnam might have on foreign reserves, another problem was that China wanted massive finance to pay for the big projects, but so far had refused to accept yen loans offered by Japan and wanted only dollar loans at "very low interest spreads," a Mitsubishi official said.]

However, Japan's Export-Import Bank said today it will adhere to its position that its credits to China must be in yen and not dollars. A bank spokesman said negotiations here with a Bank of China delegation have made little progress because of the divergence of views.

Meanwhile, negotiations between a Japanese banking syndicate and the Bank of China over a proposed $2-billion, long-term loan and a $6-billion, six-month refinancing facility have stalled over the question of interest rates, banking sources said. The Japanese syndicate is offering interest of ⅝ percent over the London interbank offered rate for the long-term loan, and Libor plus ⅜ percent for the refinance facility. However, the Chinese are insisting on a spread of ¾ percent for both, they added.

DR-Bond Mart Reopened With Scandinavia Issue

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, March 1 — Nordic vestment Bank is reopening the ig-dormant sector of the Euro-nd market denominated in spe-il drawing rights.

The Scandinavian government-ned financing agency is floating issue of 20 million SDRs for e-years with a coupon of 9 per-it and an issue price of par, lead inager S.G. Warburg said today. ie offering brings to five the total mber of Eurobonds denominat-in SDRs, a reserve currency cre-d by the International Monetary nd.

Subscription, interest and princi-l payments will be in dollars. The DR is currently worth $1.28917, aking the issue equivalent to out $25.78 million. The offering s been underwritten by the man-ers but will be re-offered through elling group at a 1¼-percent con-ssion.

Warburg also reported that nance for Industry's 12-year Eu-sterling issue has been heavily ersubscribed and the amount has en increased to £15 million from : £10 million originally offered. ie coupon is unchanged at 13 per-it.

In the syndicated loan market, nkers report that the African De-lopment Bank has renegotiated ms on a $125-million, 10-year edit signed at the end of 1977. ie final maturity remains changed, but the interest has en cut to ⅞ percent over the ndon interbank offered rate ibor) throughout from the split e of 1½ to 1¾ percent originally reed upon.

The rate on Air India's $50 mil-n credit was incorrectly reported today's IHT. Interest starts at a lf-point over Libor and rises to over Libor for the final 2½ years her than ¾.

redit Suisse Plans -for-10 Rights Issue

ZURICH, March 1 (Reuters) — edit Suisse proposed today capi-increases of 97.5 million francs a 1-for-10 rights issue and a fur-r 50 million francs in new ires.

The bank proposes to raise capi-by 97.5 million francs by issuing 5,875 bearer shares and 190,625 gistered shares to shareholders on : basis of one new share for each currently held. The subscription ce for the bearer shares will be 50 francs and 250 francs for the gistered shares.

The bank also proposed issuing par 100,000 bearer shares with l-franc nominal value. These are erved for conversions or option hts for a foreseen Eurobond ue, the bank said.

Rotterdam Oil Mart's 'Fat Days'

Fortunes Made In Spot Deals

By Murray Seeger

ROTTERDAM, March 1 — For many years, Rotterdam was but a backwater trading center for odd lots of crude oil and refined petroleum products. Today it is splashing in mid-stream of the volatile world oil market with the "Rotterdam price," once usually well below that set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), now substantially above the OPEC prices.

Yesterday for example, when the OPEC price for Saudi Arabian crude was $13.33 a barrel, the open market price in Rotterdam for the same quality was $23. The skyrocketing price is due simply to the willingness of some buyers to pay nearly any amount for oil in a scarce market.

The effect has been, at least in part, to encourage OPEC members to raise prices individually to take advantage of oil shortages.

What traders have dubbed "our fat days," started last summer when strikes by oil workers in Holland, Belgium, France and Italy, plus a pipeline break in Romania slowed supplies to Western Europe and prices started edging higher. Then came the revolution in Iran which cut deliveries of 5.5 million barrels a day to the world market and added new significance to the spot market.

Phantom Cargos

Oil traded here is estimated to be only 30 million tons — six days shipments from Iran — but it is oil to balance market demand on both sides of the Atlantic. Typical transactions are usually makeshift affairs hammered out between independent trading companies which can afford to buy oil and hold it to sell later. There are only a handful of real brokers in Rotterdam, where the market is not a market in the usual sense — the participants do not meet in any single place to exchange goods.

Rotterdam's postwar growth into world's busiest seaport, and its position at the mouth of the wide-ranging Rhine river system where the English Channel meets the North Sea, made it a natural site for oil refineries. Crude oil processed there could be reshipped to European markets by river barges and small tankers. It is now the world's largest refining center, and its economic power is further enhanced when combined with nearby Amsterdam and Antwerp into the ARA region.

"All kinds of people are showing up these days," one trader said. "You have to be very careful. People have offered us cargos of oil that simply did not exist."

Under normal conditions, most oil is bought and sold on long-term contracts so the spot market for open buying and selling is very small. Rotterdam trade accounts for about about 3 percent of the northwest European demand.

The product usually comes from Italy, the Caribbean, particularly Venezuela and the Bahamas, eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and Romania.

In addition, small lots come on the market when the major companies have surpluses of some products and need to balance their stock by trading for others. The big oil companies rarely sell directly to the market, but their output shows up as the result of their trade through independent dealers. Thus, a major company could swap one cargo for a scarce product held by a trader. The trader could then sell that at a handsome profit after waiting for the market to change.

Major European oil companies were recently allowed to reduce their emergency stocks from 90-days supply to 75-days and many traders believe some of this stock was sold through Rotterdam at big profits. They also note, however, that the Rotterdam market is very small, and if too much oil appeared, the price would fall precipitously.

A Rotterdam broker earns a commission of twenty-five cents for each ton of oil he sells. But he can make a fortune on a cargo of twenty thousand tons of a refined product that jumps in price from $100 to $150 overnight as happened recently.

There may be as many as three hundred traders for oil and oil products in the Rotterdam area, but insiders say that seven of them reportedly control two-thirds of the business. There were many others which did not have the financial capacity to survive the market's lean years.

© Los Angeles Times

Venezuela Postpones Reported Oil Rise

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP-DJ) — Buyer resistance is beginning to build against escalating petroleum prices due to the Iranian export cutoff. Venezuela, which reportedly imposed a surcharge on its crude yesterday, today said its prices would stay unchanged.

Venezuela yesterday told foreign oil companies that it would charge $1.20-a-barrel more for the bulk of its exported crude for the first quarter than specified under OPEC prices set in December, oil industry sources said. The surcharge was scheduled to go into effect today on Venezuela's lighter and medium grades of oil, the bulk of which are exported to the United States.

Today, however, Felix Rossi-Guerrero, Venezuela's Minister-Counselor in Washington, said "I am afraid the report is not true."

"No decision has been made on crude oil prices . . . (they) will continue unchanged," he said.

The buyers were being notified orally today that the planned price increase would not go into effect today as they had been told yesterday. "They told us they were rethinking it," one source said.

[One foreign oil company spokesman said that supply contracts with the Venezuelan state still have another month's validity and if the Venezuelans impose a price hike for crudes at this point, it will mean a violation of the contracts, UPI reported from Caracas.]

One buyer said he was told Venezuela was not certain that it had the "contractual right" to change the current contracts until they are up for quarterly revision April 1.

It was not immediately clear when the planned surcharge would be applied, if at all, following the change of administration in Venezuela that takes place within the next two weeks. There was some speculation Venezuela might hold off until April 1 before applying the surcharge.

[Energy and Mines Minister Valentin Hernandez reportedly asked representatives of several foreign oil companies yesterday to "voluntarily" agree to the proposed boost in crude oil prices, UPI also reported. One oil company executive indicated that the firms refused to voluntarily go along with the government-imposed price hike.]

There were also indications yesterday that National Iranian Oil Co. may have some difficulty in moving large volumes of crude oil at the $18-to-$20 a barrel it said it plans to ask. The state-owned oil company is proposing to bypass the Western consortium that formerly accounted for the bulk of Iran's oil production and exports and sell the oil instead through auctions or on the spot market.

It was learned that some U.S. oil companies already have been approached by NIOC with offers of large amounts of Iranian crude oil at prices exceeding $20 a barrel. But there were no buyers at those prices.

However, oil industry and U.S. Energy Department officials contend that these high spot-market prices can be somewhat misleading because many of the quotes represent transactions that are not completed and that only a few hundred thousand barrels of oil world-wide have changed hands at extraordinarily high spot prices.

While some companies are forced to pay the higher prices on the spot markets if they are to meet contract commitments, more and more oil companies are declining to pay these extraordinary prices for either petroleum products or crude oil, at least on spot markets. Among those that are pulling out, or have already pulled out, of the spot markets are Phillips Petroleum, Cities Service, Standard Oil of Indiana, Marathon Oil and Exxon.

"We aren't buying on the crude market," an Exxon spokesman said. "We aren't willing to pay the prices that are being asked."

While Exxon is continuing to buy petroleum-derived products on spot markets, primarily in Europe and only to a limited degree, the Exxon spokesman said such purchases "have decreased significantly recently, to less than 1 percent of our world-wide needs."

Marathon was among the first to pull out of crude oil spot markets. "We haven't bought one barrel at these exhorbitant prices since November," a Marathon official said.

Meanwhile, in Kuwait, oil ministry sources today denied reports Kuwait had increased its daily oil production to 2.5 from 2 million barrels daily.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Britain

EMI

2nd Half	1978	1977
Revenue......	480.09	443.31
Profits........	20.06	19.37
Per Share.....	0.074	0.064

(Figures in Sterling)

Canada

Royal Bank of Canada

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	1,110.	760.20
Per Share.....	2.11	1.41

(Figures in Canadian dollars)

Switzerland

Credit Suisse

Year	1978	1977
Profits........	219.80	234.80

Union Bank of Switzerland

Year	1978	1977
Profits........	250.30	266.50

(Figures in Swiss francs)

United States

Chromalloy American

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue......	388.90	320.20
Profits........	13.50	11.88
Per share.....	1.01	0.96
Year	1978	1977
Revenue......	1,400.	1,130.
Profits........	47.42	37.67
Per share.....	3.55	3.06

(Figures in U.S. dollars)

Lead Index Down 1.2% In January

But Experts Doubt U.S. Recession Signal

WASHINGTON, March 1 (Reuters) — The index of leading economic indicators fell 1.2 percent in January, the third consecutive monthly drop which economists believe generally indicates a recesses-sion is on the way. However, experts say that changes in the measurement of the U.S. money supply, which is included in the index, make the three-month decline ambiguous.

The seasonally adjusted decline in January, the sharpest since a 3 percent decline in January, 1975, followed revised declines of 0.1 percent in December and 0.4 percent in November, the Commerce Department said. Both were originally reported as declining 0.5 percent.

The January index fell to 136.5 percent of its 1967 average, or 1.6 percent higher than a year earlier.

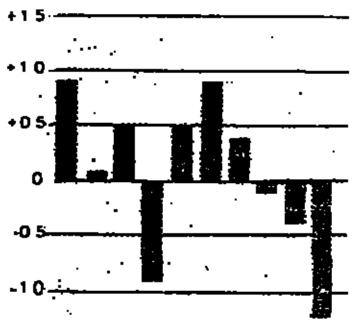
An economist who helped design the index, Charlotte Boschan, said normally the three-month decline would signal an impending recession. But because of changes in how the money supply is measure, "I wouldn't be as sure as I would have been. Unfortunately, I really don't know" what the latest performance means, she said.

William Cox, a Commerce Department economist, said the money supply numbers have introduced a "substantial distortion" in the index. However, he added, "the leading indicators seem to be saying the growth of the economy is going to slow down, and we want that to happen.

Edgar Fiedler, a Conference Board economist who was chief economist at the Treasury when the government revised the leading indicators in 1974, said of the three-month decline, "I'm not inclined to give it a lot of weight."

President Carter also still believes a recession can be avoided, a spokesman said after the decline was reported. Jody Powell said the fall is consistent with the administration's view that the rate of economic growth will slow in the coming months. But, he said, the president's economic advisors do not view the drop as signaling a recession.

The November-January fall was the first time the index had decline



Leading indicators are those said to 'lead' or foretell economic activity (1967=100) Percent change from previous month

for three consecutive months since May through July of 1977, when it fell a total of 0.8 percent. Of the 10 components available in time for computation in January's index, five fell and five rose.

The biggest downward influence was a 20.4-percent drop in the number of new building permits issued. Other downward influences were a shorter workweek, slower growth in liquid assets held by business and consumers, a slower increase in key wholesale prices and a drop in the inflation-adjusted money supply.

The biggest upward influence was a 9.8-percent rise in the volume of new orders for plant and equipment. Others were a lower factory layoff rate, slower deliveries by suppliers, higher stock prices and increased orders received by manufacturers of consumer products and materials.

The index of coincident indicators fell 0.1 percent in January compared with a 0.6-percent rise in December. The index was at 143.6, base 1967, up 8.3 percent from a year ago.

The index of lagging indicators rose 1.1 percent to 160.4, up 18.1 percent from a year ago and following a 1.7-percent rise in December.

Prices Advance 0.6% In West Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, March 1 (AP-DJ) — The cost of living in West Germany rose an estimated 0.6 percent in February over January and was up 2.9 percent from a year earlier, the federal statistics office said today in a preliminary report.

The rise followed a 1.1-percent increase in January over December while the year-to-year increase was unchanged from that of the previous month.

Prices Fall Amid Light NYSE Trade

M-1 Down $2 Billion; M-2 Off $1.8 Billion

NEW YORK, March 1 (Reuters) — Prices advanced in light trading on the New York Stock Exchange today as shares recouped some of the losses suffered earlier in the week.

Analysts said the gain was mainly sellers' exhaustion but were able to cite some positive developments in oil prices, international tensions and the economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 7.02 to 815.84 with advancing issues outnumbering declines 929 to 456. Volume fell to 23.83 million shares from yesterday's 25.09 million.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the M-1 money supply fell $2 billion in the week ended Feb. 21. The M-1 average for the latest four weeks was down 2.4 percent compared with the 13 weeks previously. M-1 Plus fell $2.2 billion while M-2 fell $1.8 billion. M-2's average for the latest four weeks was up 1.3 percent compared with the 13 weeks previously.

The Commerce Department reported that construction spending declined 3.5 percent in January, the largest drop in a year, to a seasonally adjusted $208.1 billion annual rate.

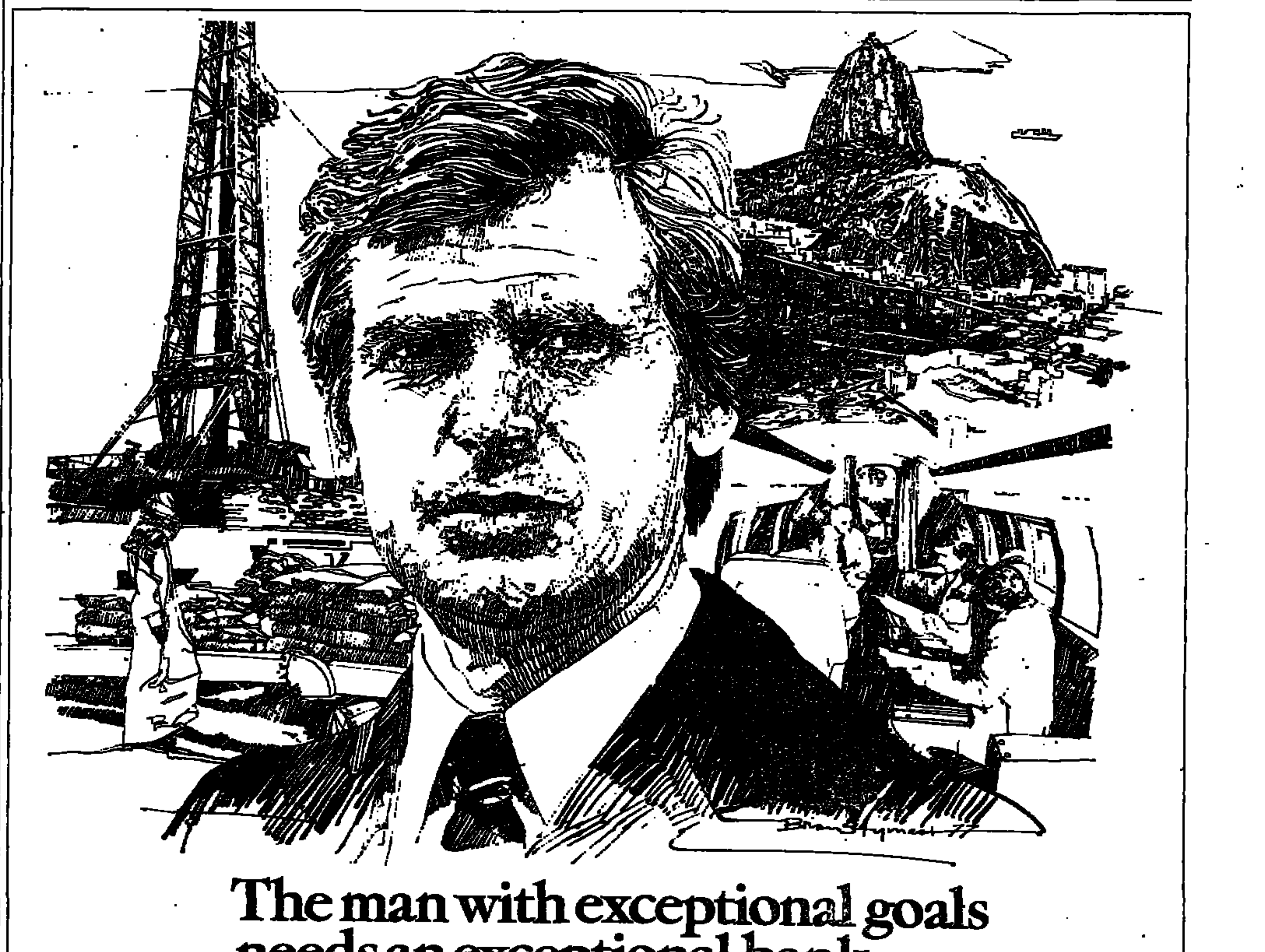
Spending on private residential buildings dropped to $92.6 billion in January from $96.9 billion in December, while nonresidential building slipped to $39.3 billion from $40.2 billion. Public construction spending also declined, falling to $45.9 billion from $47.6 billion in December.

The January decline, the largest since a 4.2-percent drop a year earlier, followed an increase of 1.4 percent in December to an adjusted upward revised $215.7 billion rate from November's $212.8 billion rate. Previously the department reported a 1 percent increase for December.

The latest month's level was 21.4 percent above the $171.4 billion rate of a year earlier.

The $1 billion takeover bid by American Express for McGraw-Hill expired today, ending one of the most acrimonious episodes in Wall Street history. The costs of the

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)



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Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 50 largest banks). It also includes a number of countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You may not notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

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As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

TDB Holding Group: US$ 4.8 billion in assets; US$ 457.8 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of 30th June, 1978.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

Trade Development Bank

TDB's experienced, international staff is supported by modern computer equipment and an advanced telecommunications network. These facilities help assure rapid, accurate decision-making and effective service for TDB clients.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
vl.	10 ⅜ - 10 ½	3 13/16 - 3 15/16	1/16 - 3/16	13 - 13 ¼	7 - 7 ¼
A.	10 ⅝ - 10 ¾	3 ⅞ - 4	1/16 - 3/16	12 ⅞ - 13 ⅛	7 ⅝ - 7 ⅞
vl.	10 13/16 - 10 15/16	3 15/16 - 4 1/16	⅛ - ¼	12 ½ - 12 ¾	7 ¾ - 8
A.	11 3/16 - 11 5/16	4 3/16 - 4 5/16	7/16 - 9/16	12 ½ - 12 ¾	8 ⅝ - 8 ⅞
r.	11 1/16 - 11 3/16	4 ½ - 4 ⅝	11/16 - 13/16	12 ½ - 12 ¾	9 - 9 ¼

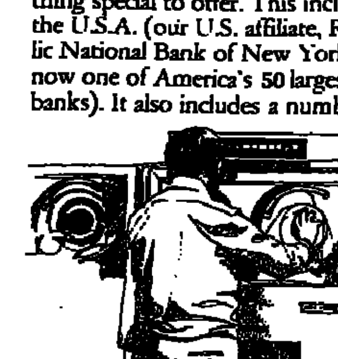
Currency Rates

ly reading across this table of the March 1, 1979 's closing inter ık foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major cur-icies in the national currencies of each of the following financial iters. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
terdam	2.003	4.051	108.01*	46.79*	0.2379	—	6.83*	119.61*	38.69*
ssels (c)	29.315	59.3175	15.8035	6.8505	3.48575*	14.636	—	17.503	5.657
kfurt	1.855	3.752	—	43.32*	2.205x	92.60*	6.327*	110.74*	35.80*
don(z)	2.023	—	3.7525	8.655	1,702.00	4.0515	59.33	3.392	10.498
n	841.20	1,702.10	453.41	196.50	—	419.95	28.68	502.10	162.36
Y.	Not Available								
ch	1.6748	3.3877	90.2857*	39.1377*	0.1991	83.6146*	5.71265*	—	32.2853*

e following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone 55 , Escudo: 47.65 , Israeli £: 19.50 , Peseta: 69.195 ; Schilling: 13.595 ; Sw.Krona: 4.3655 , Yen: 725 · Nora Krone: 5.1655 ; Fin Mark: 3.9725 , Belgian Financial Franc 29.705 , Hong Kong $. 25 ; Singapore $: 2.166 ; Canadian $: 84.085 U.S. cents.

c) Commercial Franc. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to one pound



HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

February 14 to March 4 from 5 p.m.

BADRUTT'S PALACE HOTEL ST. MORITZ

NEW YORK, March 1 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thu	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.A.	N.Q.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.27	1.90
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	275.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	108-109	71-72
Lead spot, lb	0.44	0.33
Copper elect., lb	90⅝-96¼	.63⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.2081	5.7786
Zinc, E.St. L. Basis, lb	0.37½	.29-.30½
Silver N.Y., oz	7.760	5.005
Gold N.Y., oz	249.05	184.25
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931) March 1, 1979	1,078.50 f	896.00

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
March 1, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.44	—.01
May	7.25	7.28	7.15	7.25	+.03
Nov	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	.
May	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.15	—.05

Est. sales: 843; sales Wed. 4,430.

Total open interest Wed. 13,789 off 248 from Tues.

COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	125.75	126.80	125.60	126.80	+0.55
May	127.50	127.75	126.60	127.48	+0.01
Jul	128.00	128.10	127.00	128.00	+0.10
Sep	127.75	128.50	127.50	128.30	+0.44
Dec	128.25	128.50	127.40	128.25	+0.05
Mar	127.50	127.50	126.50	127.50	+0.28
May	127.00	127.50	126.50	127.43	—0.02

Est. sales: 1,220; sales Wed. 1,450.

Total open interest Wed. 7,965 up 289 from Tues.

SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
May	8.89	8.93	8.70	8.73	—0.15
Jul	9.18	9.22	9.01	9.03	—0.15
Sep	9.35	9.39	9.19	9.22	—0.12
Oct	9.46	9.52	9.30	9.33	—0.13
Jan	9.66	9.66	9.64	9.64	.
Mar	10.11	10.15	9.95	9.97	—0.12
May	10.32	10.32	10.15	10.15	—0.17

Est. sales: 3,650; sales Wed. 5,474.

Total open interest Wed. 34,529 off 518 from Tues.

COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	152.31	153.25	152.00	152.00	—2.15
May	156.70	156.80	154.50	154.50	—2.25
Jul	157.95	158.00	156.15	156.20	—2.00
Sep	159.10	159.85	158.10	158.20	—1.90
Dec	160.90	161.75	160.90	160.40	—1.85

Est. sales: 624; sales Tues. 600.

Total open interest Tues. 6,506 up 40 from Fri.

U.S. Commodity Prices

ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	106.65	106.65	106.00	106.00	—0.85
May	107.00	107.10	106.40	106.85	—0.40
Jul	108.00	108.10	107.70	107.80	—0.50
Sep	108.70	109.00	108.50	108.80	—0.30
Nov	105.40	105.50	105.20	105.60	—0.20
Jan	103.00	103.35	103.00	103.35	—0.15
Mar	103.25	104.00	103.25	104.00	+0.40
May	103.50	103.50	103.50	104.10	+0.35
May	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.10	.

Est. sales: 610; sales Wed. 428.

Total open interest Wed. 8,503 up 29 from Tues.

COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	61.40	61.75	60.70	60.75	—1.25
May	63.90	64.35	63.50	63.57	—0.60
Jul	66.05	66.30	65.50	65.53	—0.67
Oct	65.60	65.80	65.25	65.25	—0.55
Dec	65.08	66.33	64.85	64.95	—0.22
Mar	66.60	66.73	66.30	66.47	—0.48
May	67.30	67.70	67.30	67.70	.

Est. sales: 7,550; sales Wed. 10,445.

Total open interest Wed. 38,261 off 353 from Tues.

COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	91.00	93.90	91.00	93.30	+1.95
Apr	91.40	93.80	93.80	93.80	+1.85
May	92.50	95.00	92.40	94.60	+1.90
Jul	92.90	95.55	92.90	95.20	+2.05
Sep	93.05	95.70	92.90	95.50	+2.35
Dec	92.70	95.75	92.70	95.60	+2.75
Jan	92.60	95.30	95.30	95.65	+2.85
Mar	92.40	95.75	92.70	95.75	+3.00
May	92.40	95.65	93.50	95.70	+3.00
Jul	92.30	95.25	93.35	95.65	+3.00
Sep	92.20	95.60	93.60	95.60	+3.00
Dec	92.30	95.40	92.30	95.50	+3.00

Est. sales: 9,000; sales Wed. 11,424.

Total open interest Wed. 56,481 up 956 from Tues.

N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	764.00	782.00	760.00	775.00	+ 3.80
Apr	770.80	786.00	775.00	780.00	+ 3.00
May	776.00	793.40	774.50	786.00	+ 3.00
Jul	786.00	803.00	785.00	795.00	+ 3.00
Sep	795.00	810.00	793.00	804.10	+ 3.10
Dec	807.00	823.00	806.00	817.20	+ 3.20
Jan	809.00	819.00	809.00	821.40	+ 3.20
Mar	828.00	837.00	820.00	830.00	+ 3.20
May	829.00	836.50	829.00	838.60	+ 3.20
Jul	836.00	844.50	836.00	847.20	.
Sep	844.80	848.00	848.00	855.90	+ 3.20
Dec	858.50	866.00	858.50	868.90	+ 3.20

Est. sales: 15,000; sales Wed. 20,967.

Total open interest Wed. 213,456 off 1,-237 from Tues.

PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	410.00	413.20	409.50	412.80	— 1.80
Jul	412.00	414.50	411.00	413.80	— 2.80
Oct	414.90	415.80	413.00	415.80	— 3.10
Jan	418.00	418.00	414.50	418.20	— 3.20
Apr	419.50	421.50	419.00	419.80	— 3.40
Jul	422.00	422.00	419.00	421.50	— 3.50
Oct	424.50	425.50	424.50	423.30	— 3.60

Est. sales: 1,462; sales Wed. 1,859.

Total open interest Wed. 9,866 up 172 from Tues.

GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	247.80	248.90	247.80	249.80	—0.90
Apr	250.70	252.90	249.80	252.00	—0.90
Aug	255.00	257.60	254.50	256.60	—0.90
Oct	260.50	262.30	259.20	261.30	—0.90
Dec	264.00	266.20	264.00	266.00	—0.90
Feb	269.50	271.60	268.10	270.70	—0.90
Apr	273.30	275.30	273.00	275.50	—0.90

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jun	278.80	280.90	278.80	280.30	—0.90
Aug	283.80	286.20	283.50	285.20	—0.90
Oct	288.10	294.80	289.00	290.10	—1.00
Dec	293.10	294.10	294.10	295.00	—1.10

Est. sales: 18,000; sales Wed. 20,090.

Total open interest Wed. 172,813 off 507 from Tues.

CHICAGO FUTURES
March 1, 1979

WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	3.76	3.84½	3.75	3.84½	+.08¼
May	3.52½	3.58¾	3.51½	3.58¼	+.05
Jul	3.27½	3.29½	3.26	3.29¼	+.03¼
Sep	3.27½	3.31½	3.27½	3.31½	+.03½
Dec	3.39	3.42½	3.39	3.42¼	+.03¼
Mar	3.49	3.52	3.49	3.52	+.02

Sales Wed. 10,744.

Total open interest Wed. 39,021, off 935 from Tues.

CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	2.35¼	2.36½	2.35	2.36¼	+.00½
May	2.46½	2.47¼	2.46	2.47¼	+.00½
Jul	2.53½	2.53½	2.52½	2.53¼	.
Sep	2.56½	2.57	2.56	2.56½	.
Dec	2.60¾	2.61¼	2.60¼	2.61½	.
Mar	2.68¾	2.69¼	2.68¼	2.69	—.00¼

Sales Wed. 43,077.

Total open interest Wed. 144,057, off 2,-400 from Tues.

SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	7.47	7.55½	7.45¼	7.53½	+.04¼
May	7.65	7.74	7.62½	7.70¼	+.04¼
Jul	7.77	7.84½	7.73	7.81½	+.04½
Aug	7.69½	7.78	7.67	7.77½	+.06
Sep	7.27	7.39	7.27	7.38	+.09
Nov	7.10	7.18	7.08	7.17	+.08
Jan	7.15½	7.27	7.15½	7.26	+.08
Mar	7.31½	7.38	7.31½	7.38	+.09

Sales Wed. 71,145.

Total open interest Wed. 143,804, up 270 from Tues.

SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	197.00	197.80	196.20	196.40	—1.60
May	203.00	203.80	202.00	202.30	— .90
Jul	205.50	207.00	205.50	205.60	—1.40
Aug	206.00	206.50	205.20	205.70	—1.20
Sep	202.50	204.00	202.50	203.50	.
Oct	197.00	198.50	197.00	198.00	— .10
Dec	196.50	198.40	196.50	198.00	+ .20
Jan	197.50	197.80	197.50	197.80	+ .30
Mar	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	+2.00

Sales Wed. 17,764.

Total open interest Wed. 54,316, up 1,027 from Tues.

SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs; dollars per 100 lbs	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	27.05	27.42	26.85	27.32	+ .05
May	27.35	27.80	27.25	27.67	+ .14
Jul	27.60	28.00	27.45	27.81	+ .04
Aug	27.30	27.70	27.30	27.65	+ .18
Sep	26.30	26.80	26.30	26.75	+ .25
Oct	25.35	25.85	25.35	25.83	+ .33
Dec	25.10	25.50	25.05	25.47	+ .30
Jan	25.05	25.40	25.05	25.35	+ .28
Mar	25.00	25.30	25.00	25.25	+ .25
May	24.90	25.25	24.90	25.25	+ .30

Sales Wed. 17,535.

Total open interest Wed. 57,729, off 585 from Tues.

OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.28¾	1.30¾	1.28½	1.30	+.02
May	1.38½	1.40½	1.38	1.39¾	+.02
Jul	1.46¾	1.48¾	1.46½	1.47½	+.01½
Sep	1.54½	1.56	1.54¼	1.55½	+.00½
Dec	1.61½	1.63½	1.61½	1.62½	+.00½

Sales Wed. 2,999.

Total open interest Wed. 6,555, up 230 from Tues.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	70.95	72.25	70.80	71.90	+ .80
Jun	70.00	71.00	69.90	70.52	+ .32
Aug	68.50	69.25	68.35	68.77	+ .15
Oct	67.60	68.15	67.32	67.62	+ .15
Dec	68.50	69.15	68.50	68.60	.
Jan	68.70	69.00	68.70	69.00	+ .50
Feb	69.80	70.25	69.80	69.90	+ .23
Apr	70.30	70.65	70.20	70.30	+ .20
Jun	71.50	71.75	71.45	71.60	+ .15
Aug	71.00	71.75	71.00	71.70	+ .20

Est. sales: 23,203; sales Wed. 29,890.

Total open interest Wed. 96,410, up 199 from Tues.

FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	89.00	89.85	89.00	89.85	+1.50
Apr	89.00	90.10	88.85	90.10	+1.50
May	88.45	89.85	88.45	89.85	+1.50
Aug	88.00	88.90	87.75	88.70	+ .85
Sep	87.00	87.75	87.00	87.40	+ .90
Oct	86.50	87.40	86.50	87.15	+ .95
Nov	87.25	87.90	87.25	87.72	+ .62
Jan	87.67	88.10	87.67	88.00	+ .28

Est. sales: 3,796; sales Wed. 3,712.

Total open interest Wed. 25,009, up 194 from Tues.

LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	52.20	53.12	52.20	53.02	+ .72
Jun	54.25	54.75	54.05	54.60	+ .50
Jul	54.45	55.00	54.30	54.97	+ .50
Aug	51.80	52.50	51.80	52.35	+ .40
Oct	50.00	50.20	49.90	50.15	+ .35
Dec	50.60	51.00	50.60	50.95	+ .35
Feb	49.40	49.85	49.40	49.85	+ .75
Apr	47.25	47.70	47.10	47.20	+ .28

Est. sales: 5,543; sales Wed. 5,743.

Total open interest Wed. 27,964, up 28 from Tues.

PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	65.25	66.60	65.15	66.52	+1.30
May	65.20	66.60	65.20	66.47	+1.17
Jul	65.10	66.60	65.10	66.55	+1.30
Aug	63.25	64.75	63.25	64.75	+1.30

Est sales: 4,651; sales Wed. 5,791.

Total open interest Wed. 10,592, off 536 from Tues.

ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	48.00	48.60	48.00	48.50	+ .25
Apr	48.60	49.20	48.60	49.05	+ .43
May	51.15	51.25	51.10	51.10	+ .10
Jun	53.85	54.35	53.85	54.35	+ .20
Jul	52.85	53.25	52.80	53.10	+ .25
Aug	50.80	50.95	50.75	50.95	+ .25
Sep	48.05	48.25	48.05	48.25	+ .20
Oct	47.25	47.25	47.15	47.15	.
Nov	.	.	.	47.50	— .20
Dec	.	.	.	48.40	— .10

Sales Wed. 210.

Open interest Wed. 1,784, up 41 from Tues.

SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	57.45	59.40	57.35	59.40	+2.00
Apr	52.40	53.30	52.40	53.10	+ .80
May	50.85	50.90	50.00	50.75	+ .10
Jun				50.90	
Sep	60.25	60.85	60.05	60.10	
Nov	.	.	.	59.60	+ .40
Dec	61.05	61.20	61.05	61.20	+ .10

Est. sales: 271, sales Wed. 198.

Total open interest Wed. 997, up 22 from Tues.

LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	228.50	231.20	227.70	228.60	—2.90
May	222.10	224.20	221.50	221.90	—1.50
Jul	218.00	220.90	218.00	218.70	— .70
Sep	215.00	217.20	214.30	215.20	— .60
Nov	203.50	206.60	203.50	204.20	— .60

Est. sales: 3,900; sales Wed. 4,103.

Total open interest Wed. 9,059, off 22 from Tues.

PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	207.20	209.30	207.20	208.80	+2.00
May	210.30	212.30	210.10	211.40	+1.10
Jul	211.00	212.30	210.70	211.90	+ .90
Sep	209.50	210.00	209.50	210.00	+ .70
Nov	207.50	208.80	207.50	208.80	+ .80
Jan	.	.	.	209.50	+1.00
Mar	208.50	209.50	208.50	209.50	+ .80

Sales: Wed. 1,208.

Total open interest Wed. 4,430, off 183 from Tues.

U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	90.63	90.66	90.60	90.64	+.03
Jun	90.50	90.54	90.46	90.51	+.04
Sep	90.41	90.44	90.37	90.42	+.04
Dec	90.41	90.43	90.35	90.42	+.04
Mar	90.42	90.46	90.41	90.45	+.04
Jun	90.45	90.48	90.44	90.48	+.04
Sep	90.49	90.54	90.48	90.53	+.07
Dec	90.52	90.53	90.50	90.53	+.05

Est. sales: 2,229; sales Wed. 2,845.

Total open interest Wed. 54,226, off 553 from Tues.

GNMA 8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	87-26	87-27	87-19	87-24	+02
Jun	87-27	87-30	87-19	87-28	+02
Sep	87-31	88-00	87-22	87-30	+03
Dec	87-30	87-31	87-24	87-31	+02
Mar	87-30	85-30	87-25	87-30	+03
Jun	87-26	87-28	87-23	87-28	+04
Sep	87-25	87-25	87-18	87-24	+03
Dec	87-18	87-23	87-15	87-21	+02
Mar	87-19	87-19	87-14	87-19	+01
Jun	87-13	87-16	87-12	87-16	+01
Sep	87-10	87-13	87-10	87-13	+01

Sales: Wed. 3,409 contracts.

Total open interest Wed. 63,473, up 138 from Tues.

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	89-19	89-20	89-03	89-12	—02
Jun	89-24	89-27	89-09	89-20	—01
Sep	89-31	90-02	89-16	89-28	—01
Dec	90-03	90-03	89-23	89-31	—02
Mar	90-06	90-06	89-27	90-01	—02
Jun	90-05	90-05	89-27	90-00	—04
Sep	90-00	90-01	89-27	90-01	—03
Dec	90-00	90-01	89-25	90-01	—02
Mar	90-01	90-01	89-31	90-00	—03
Jun	90-01	90-01	89-31	90-00	—03
Sep	90-00	90-01	89-30	90-01	—02

Sales Wed. 4,590 contracts.

Total open interest Wed. 44,998, off 148 from Tues.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	10.30	10.40	10.30	10.35	— .09
Jun	10.75	10.89	10.66	10.72	— .08
Sep	10.84	11.01	10.84	10.86	— .07
Dec	10.85	10.98	10.84	10.88	.
Mar	10.83	10.92	10.83	10.88	— .01
Jun	.	.	.	10.83	— .02

Sales Wed. 305 contracts.

Total open interest Wed. 1,728, up 86 from Tues.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
38½	23¼	NorTel .80	2.2	10	15	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
6½	3½	Nthgate		73	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
49⅞	22⅛	Nortrn 1.80	5.4	5	46	33¼	32⅛	33¼	+ ¾
37⅛	22¼	NwstAirl .75	3.0	9	396	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ¾
28¾	21⅜	NwtBco 1.16	4.8	7	159	24⅛	23¾	24	+ ⅜
35⅝	25⅝	NwtEnr 2.40	7.9	6	31	30⅜	30¼	30½	+ ½
35	23	Nwtind 1.75	6.6	5	142	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ¼
46½	28⅛	Nwtind wt			71	31	29¾	31	+1⅛
26⅝	24	NwIP pf2.36	9.3		7	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅜	NwMLf 1e	10.	9	105	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ¼
27¾	22	Norton 1.15	4.7	7	85	24⅝	22¾	24⅝	+1¾
21⅜	15¼	NorSim .92b	5.8	6	310	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅜
48	35⅛	NortS pf1.60	4.5		2	35¼	35⅛	35¼	
36¼	25¼	Nucor .36	1.1	6	11	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
		— O—O—O —							
26	16⅛	OKC 1.20	4.3	10	628	u28	25¼	27¾	+2⅝
22¾	14⅛	Oakind .40	1.9	15	85	21⅜	20¾	21¼	+ ½
26⅝	14⅝	OcciPet 1.25	6.8		1431	18¾	18	18½	+ ⅜
13⅛	4⅛	OcciPet wt			162	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅜
84⅝	48½	OcciP pf3.60	6.1		3	59	59	59	+1
82½	48¼	OcciP pf 4	6.9		4	58	58	58	+ ½
27	22	OcciP pf2.50	11.		12	23¼	23¼	23¼	
24	18½	OcciP pf2.12	11.		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
24⅝	19⅝	OcciP pf2.30	11.		3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
35¼	23⅝	Ogden 1.80	6.5	5	24	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
19	14⅝	OhioEd 1.76	11.	13	292	16¼	15⅞	16	
50	41	OhEd pf4.40	10.		z50	43	43	43	+ ¾
109	99½	OhE pf10.48	10.		z10	101	101	101	
111	102	OhE pf10.76	10.		z950	103¼	103	103	
25⅝	21¼	OhP pfG2.27	10.		2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
124	113½	OhP pfA 14	12.		z60	116	116	116	+ ¾
18⅞	16⅛	OklaGE 1.60	9.1	9	174	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
10¾	8⅝	OklGE pf.80	8.5		z150	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	18	OklaNG 1.40	7.4	6	32	21⅝	21⅜	21½	
25⅞	13⅝	Olin .88	5.0	7	126	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	19	Omark 1.12	3.9	5	10	29	28⅞	29	+ ¼
23½	15½	Oneida .84	4.3	7	30	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
11¼	9½	Opelika .84	8.8	6	2	10½	10½	10½	
16¾	14⅛	OranRk 1.52	10.	7	13	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Orange .20	3.0	4	18	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
9¼	7⅝	OrionC .22e	2.7	6	14	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
23½	15⅞	OutMar 1.40	7.5	5	90	18⅞	18½	18¾	+ ½
33⅝	18⅝	OutletCo 1	5.0	5	20	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
18½	13	OverhDr .84	5.3	6	6	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
29	20¾	OverSh .50b	2.4	4	108	21	20⅝	20½	
35⅝	24½	OwenC 1.20	4.5	6	64	26¾	26⅝	26¾	+ ¼
24¾	17⅛	OwenIll 1.26	6.5	5	104	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
12⅝	8	Oxfrdin .68	7.0	5	7	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
		— P—Q —							
19¼	15½	PHH Gp .64	4.1	8	48	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
31½	23⅛	PPG 1.84	7.1	6	99	26⅛	25⅞	26	— ¼
21⅞	10⅛	PSA		5	83	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
13⅞	11⅛	PacAS 1.24	10.		35	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
25⅝	21⅝	PacGE 2.32	9.5	8	591	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
21⅞	18⅝	PacLtg 2	9.2	7	93	21¾	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
57⅝	34⅛	PacLm 2.20	5.2	12	4	42	42	42	— ¼
21½	17	PNwTel 1.64	9.1	7	160	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
54⅝	30¼	PacPet 1.14	2.1	12	3	54	54	54	
23	19⅝	PacPw 1.92	9.3	8	79	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
16¾	14	PacTT 1.40	9.4	8	34	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
16½	10	PacTin .80	5.4	6	8	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
13⅞	6¼	PaineW .44	6.2	4	60	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
17	12⅞	PalW pf1.30	9.8		6	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
20⅝	13⅝	PalmBc 1.20	7.1	4	25	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Pamida .12	2.8	10	29	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
10¾	4¾	PanAm		3	871	6	5¾	5⅞	
48	36⅝	PanEP 2.80	6.1	7	161	46	45	46	+1
23⅛	14⅝	Paprcft 1.14b	6.4	7	14	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
16¾	10⅜	Pargas 1.08	8.4	11	16	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
22½	18⅛	ParkDr .34	1.2	7	372	19⅞	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
30¾	20⅜	ParHan 1.10	4.5	7	27	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ½
29⅝	17½	ParkPn .60b	2.2	9	36	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	7	PatPtl		25	167	11	10⅞	11	
24½	15½	Pavlsnw .50	2.8	9	32	18¼	17⅞	18	— ¼
29⅞	19⅝	Peabdy .28b	1.4	8	244	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	5½	Pengo			112	7⅜	7	7	— ⅜
19⅛	13⅞	PenCen			226	18	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
10½	9⅝	PennCn prA			13	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅝	5	PenCn prB			515	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¾	PenDix			21	3½	3⅜	3½	
43¼	29⅛	Penney 1.76	6.0	6	389	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
22⅝	19	PaPL 2.04	9.7	7	146	21	20¾	21	
99½	84	PaPL pf8.60	9.9		z30	87	87	87	
94½	80	PaPL pf8.40	10.		z70	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅜
112	101	PaPL pf 11	10.		z290	106½	106	106½	+1½
127	112½	PaPL pf 13	11.		z10	115	115	115	— ⅜
98½	74½	PaPL pf 8	10.		z10	79	79	79	+ ½
96½	82	PaPL pf8.70	10.		z70	86	85½	86	+ ½
42½	30½	Penwlt 2.20	7.0	7	49	31¾	30⅞	31½	+ ⅜
62¾	46	Penw pf2.50	5.3		1	47	47	47	+1
26½	20	Penw pf1.60	8.0		5	20¼	20	20	— ¼
34¼	26⅜	Pennzol 2	6.1	9	233	33⅜	32⅝	33	+ ¼
14	7	PeopDr .24	2.3	7	19	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
37⅜	31⅝	PeopGs 2.88	8.6	7	128	33⅞	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
33⅞	23¼	PepsiCo 1	4.2	10	822	24⅜	23⅝	23¾	— ⅜
31	17½	PerkinE .52	1.9	13	92	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
17¾	8⅝	Pertec		7	132	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
49⅞	32⅝	Petrie 1.20a	3.3	11	11	36¾	36⅜	36¾	— ⅛
35⅝	27	Petroln 1.04	3.0	8	53	34½	34⅛	34½	— ⅛
25⅝	20⅛	PetRs 2.47e	12.		43	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	19	PetRs pf1.75	8.9		19	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
39	25½	Pfizer 1.32	4.3	10	1264	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	+ ½
28⅝	17⅝	PhelpD .60	2.2	23	173	27	26⅛	26⅞	+ ¾
19	15	PhilaEl 1.80	11.	9	203	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
142¾	36	PhilE pf3.80	10.		z160	37	37	37	
83	73½	PhilE pf 7	9.0		z100	78	78	78	
100⅝	85	PhilE pf8.75	10.		z20	86	86	86	—2½
88¾	73½	PhilE pf7.85	10.		z10	77	77	77	
85	70	PhilE pf7.75	11.		z140	72¾	71¾	72¾	+1
28¾	17½	PhilaSub .96	4.0	7	77	23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
76¾	56	PhilMr 2.05	3.1	10	838	66	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅛
8½	3⅞	Philind .28	6.2	5	6	4½	4½	4½	
13¾	9⅞	Philind pf 1	9.8		1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
36⅞	27½	PhilPet 1.20	3.6	7	1791	33⅝	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
14½	8⅞	PiedAvt .24	2.2	5	15	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
17¾	15⅝	PiedNG 1.56a	9.0	7	8	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Pier I .20	2.0	5	8	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
47⅜	32	Pilsbry 1.52	4.7	7	134	33	32¼	32½	— ¼
31½	24½	Pioneer 1.92	6.4	8	78	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅜
22⅝	11⅝	PionrEl		10	2	21¾	21⅜	21¾	
29	18½	PitneyB 1.20	4.9	7	109	24¾	24	24⅝	+ ⅜
25⅛	19⅝	PitFrg .90	4.4	8	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
26	16	Pittstn 1.20	6.0	29	385	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
10⅞	3⅞	PlanRsc		7	57	6	5⅝	6	
23⅞	10⅝	Planlrn .12	.6	14	76	18⅞	18¼	18½	— ⅛
32¾	6¼	Playboy .12	.7	22	204	18	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
24¼	16⅛	Plessy 1.25e	5.6	9	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
31½	16	Pneumo 1	4.6	10	27	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.4	10	237	14	14	14	+ ⅛
60¼	23½	Polaroid 1	2.5	11	2150	40½	39⅝	39⅞	— ⅛
30½	15⅛	Pndrosa .40	2.4	6	33	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
36	18½	PopeTal 1.16	4.5	5	21	26	25⅞	26	
22½	13	Portec .80b	4.9	8	15	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
20	16½	PortGE 1.70	9.6	13	155	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
111½	99⅝	PoG pf11.50	11.		z20	103½	103½	103½	— ¼
28⅛	23⅞	PorG pf2.60	10.		2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
39¼	23⅝	Potltch 1.16	3.6	8	64	31⅞	31	31⅞	+1⅛
15¼	13⅞	PotmEl 1.34	9.9	8	655	13⅞	13⅝	13½	+ ⅛
52	44½	PotEl pf4.50	9.6		z120	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
26½	15½	Premier .64	2.5	10	21	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	— ¼
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm		20	133	29½	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
93	73⅝	ProctG 3	3.7	12	408	81¾	81	81½	
16¼	8½	ProdRsh .50	4.1	8	9	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
26¾	18¾	Proler		36	9	24¼	24⅛	24¼	
18½	15⅞	PSvCol 1.60	9.8	10	107	16½	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	21⅝	PSCol pf2.10	9.5		8	22	22	22	+ ¼
29	24	PSInd 2.16	8.6	9	956	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
109¼	101	PSIn pf9.44	9.2		z200	103	103	103	+ ⅛
22½	18⅞	PSvNH 2.12	10.	6	44	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	25	PSNH pf2.75	11.		z100	25¼	25¼	25¼	
22⅝	18⅝	PSvNM 1.76	9.2	7	66	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	20	PSvEG 2.20	10.	7	81	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
48	39½	PSEG pf4.08	10.		z50	40	40	40	
25¼	21⅜	PSEG pf2.17	9.6		441	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ¼
78⅜	68	PSEG pf6.80	10.		z20	66½	d66½	66½	—1⅞
27¼	24½	PSEG pf2.43	9.9		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
133½	109	PSE pf12.25	11		z80	110½	110½	110½	
91	79⅝	PSEG pf7.70	9.5		z10	81	81	81	+ ⅜
10⅝	5⅛	Publick			30	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	Pueblo		4	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7¾	4¼	PR Cem		3	4	4⅜	4¾	4¾	
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL 1.56	9.5	8	133	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
48	24	Pullmn 1.60	5.0	5	58	32	31½	32	+ ⅜
20⅛	14⅝	Purex 1.16	7.4	7	77	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
6¼	2⅜	PuritnFa		8	277	5⅛	4⅞	5	
30¼	19⅞	Purolir 1.28	5.1	8	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	
27⅞	20⅛	QuakO 1.20	5.2	6	106	23	22¾	23	
112⅜	104	QuaO pf9.56	8.9		z2700	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅞	QuakStO .88	6.3	10	950	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
25	18⅞	Quanex 1	4.5	7	37	22¼	22	22	— ¼
12½	4⅞	Questor .20	2.5	10	50	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
		— R—R—R —							
33⅛	23	RCA 1.40	5.5	7	853	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
74	57¾	RCA pf 4	6.8		3	58½	58¼	58½	+ ⅜
17½	9⅞	RTE .60	5.6	5	2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
20	9	RLC .56	4.4	4	51	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
16¼	11	RalsPur .58	4.9	8	2137	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
17	4¼	Ramad .12e	1.1	30	1115	10¾	10⅝	10½	+ ¼
20¾	14¼	Ranco .76	5.2	7	43	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ½
16¾	6⅝	RapAm .40e	2.5	3	24	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
52½	25	RapA pf2.25	4.5		2	50	50	50	+ ¾
58	31	RapA pf 3	5.4		1	56	56	56	+ ¾
40¾	24½	Raybl 1.60b	4.6	6	114	35	34⅞	34¾	+ ⅜
27½	14½	Raymndln 1	6.8	4	42	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
58¾	31⅛	Raythn 1.60	3.6	9	295	44½	43⅞	44½	+ ½
32¼	18⅞	ReadBat 1	4.8	7	48	21	20½	21	+ ¼
21	12¼	RllRel 1.93	13.	8	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
7⅞	3½	Redman 1.60	34.	4	34	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
11⅝	7¼	ReeceCp .60	7.5	7	2	8	8	8	
29¾	21⅝	ReevsB 1.80	6.3	4	x11	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅛	ReichCh .74	6.2	9	33	12	11¾	11⅞	
41	27⅝	ReinEl 1.50	4.7	8	1632	31⅜	31⅜	31¾	+ ⅛
39⅞	25½	RelGp 1.60b	4.4	4	84	37	36	36⅝	+ ⅜
27⅞	23⅞	RelG pf 2.60	11.		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
28¾	25	Reliln pf2.68	10.		15	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
23½	11⅜	RepCp .45e	2.3	4	15	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ¼
30	20⅝	RepFnS 1.50	5.3	5	37	28⅝	27¾	28⅝	+ ⅞
3	1⅞	RepMtg			4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
27⅝	21⅛	RepStl 1.80a	7.5	3	59	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
25⅞	20⅝	RepTex 1	4.7	6	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	
16⅞	9	ResvOil .24	1.7	11	170	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ¼
26¾	19⅝	RsOil pf1.75	7.4		16	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
31½	18	RevcoD .64	2.8	10	190	22⅝	21¾	22⅝	+ ⅞
19⅛	10½	Revere		4	19	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
59	37⅝	Revlon 1.30	2.7	13	485	48⅝	47¾	48⅝	+ ⅜
20½	11⅝	Rexham .60	3.4	8	30	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ¼
21¼	15¼	Rexnrd .96	5.3	6	62	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
65	53½	Reynln 3.80	6.7	6	135	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝	+ ⅞
75	58¾	Reyln pf2.25	3.7		1	61½	61½	61½	+1
49⅛	48⅝	Reyln pf4.10	8.3		322	u49⅝	49⅛	49⅛	+ ¼
39⅝	24½	ReyMtl 1.80	5.2	6	57	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	15⅝	RichCo 1.20	6.3	4	16	19	18⅝	19	— ¼
31	19⅝	RchMer 1.06	4.7	9	120	22¾	22	22½	+ ½
22¼	15⅝	RiegelT 1.50	8.8	6	17	17⅛	16⅞	17	
35¼	20⅝	RioGran .90	3.3	6	81	27⅛	27	27	
18⅞	12⅜	RioGr pf .80	5.7		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
26	16⅝	RiteAid .42	2.2	7	20	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
29½	17	Robshw 1.30	7.0	6	23	18¾	18½	18½	+ ⅛
35	22⅝	Robtsn 1.90	6.9	5	8	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8½	Robins .40	4.6	8	144	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	16½	RochG 1.44b	8.4	7	74	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	15½	RochTl 1.56	8.7	7	54	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
15¼	10⅛	Rockwr 1	8.9	5	26	11⅛	11	11¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	29⅝	Rockwl 2.40	6.7	6	66	36	35⅞	36	
93¼	73⅝	Rkinl pf4.75	5.4		1	88	88	88	+1
40¼	29¼	RohmH 1.52	4.6	8	69	33¼	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	7⅝	Rohrlnd		5	126	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
23	15	Rollins .60	3.6	8	16	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
62¾	25½	Rolm		30	189	57⅝	55½	56½	—1⅛
31⅝	28⅝	Rolm wi			12	29	28½	29	
6¼	2½	Ronson			10	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	9⅝	Roper .90	8.9	2	26	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
21½	13	Rorer .76	4.3	13	3263	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	15	Rosario .50a	2.1	12	112	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
27¼	12¼	Rowan .10	.5	11	249	21½	21	21½	+ ¼
20⅞	13	RC Cos 1.04	7.8	78	64	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ½
65½	55⅝	RoylD 4.85e	7.5	7	250	64¾	64½	64⅝	
34¼	21¼	Rubbrm .76	3.2	10	121	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	9¾	RussTog .88	8.8	8	40	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
23¾	14⅝	RyanH 1	6.2	7	37	16½	16¼	16¼	
30⅝	13½	RyderS .80	3.8	6	x162	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
		— S—S—S —							
10⅛	5⅝	SCA .351	4.2	13	279	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
23½	15⅛	SCM 1.10	6.3	4	73	17½	16⅞	17⅛	+ ½
23¾	6¼	SPSTec .50	3.1	7	9	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
36⅞	22½	Sabine .56	1.7	22	21	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	
13	6⅜	Safadin .32	2.8	11	120	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
46	35⅝	Safewy 2.60	6.2	8	366	42¼	41⅝	42¼	+ ½
16⅛	9½	SogaCp .44	4.5	5	42	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	21¼	SJoMn 1.30	5.0	13	41	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅜
43⅝	34⅝	StLSaF 2.50	6.5	5	16	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
12½	10	SPaul 1e	9.4		9	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	25½	StRegP 1.80	6.2	7	196	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
21¾	8½	Sambos .60	6.9	6	589	9	8¾	8¾	
16⅝	14¼	SDieGE 1.44	9.4	8	70	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
16½	9	SJuanR 1.051	7.0	21	16	15	14⅞	15	
23¼	12⅞	Sanders .40	2.2	9	57	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
39½	29⅞	SFeInd 2.20	6.6	6	97	33½	33	33½	+ ¼
10⅜	8	SFeIn pf .50	5.5		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
40½	22⅜	SFeInt .72	2.7	10	207	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13	SgtWel .88	6.3	7	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅞	SaulRE			28	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
8½	3½	SavASlp		17	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ½
15	6⅝	SavOnD .36	3.9	7	40	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅜
13⅜	10⅝	SavEIP 1	9.0	4	18	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	SavE A 1.34	9.9		4	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
13⅛	11½	SovE pf1.28	11.		5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
24¾	11⅛	Savin .50	3.9	3	93	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅜	Saxon		8	110	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
6	2⅞	Schaefer			1	3½	3½	3½	
38	26⅝	SchrPlo 1.24	4.3	8	661	29¼	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	9¼	Schlitz .40	3.9	25	93	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ¼
83¾	64⅝	Schlmb 1.65	1.4	16	779	97⅜	96⅝	97¼	+ ¼
21¾	18	SCOA .80	4.2	8	51	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	ScottLad .3er	8.0		19	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
36⅝	22	ScotFet 1.60	6.5	6	52	24¾	24¼	24¾	+1
21¾	15⅝	ScottF .64	3.5	7	9	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
19½	12⅞	ScotHP .84	4.9	7	343	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	+ ½
12⅝	8⅛	Scottys .32	2.8	8	32	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¾
24⅞	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.4	6	68	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Scudder		16	15	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
15¼	11⅝	SeaCA pf1.46	11.		2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
36⅝	16⅝	SeaCont .42	2.1	5	129	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
35⅞	23⅝	SeabCL 2.20	8.8	5	201	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
15½	7	SeabWA .40b	3.2	5	84	12½	12⅛	12½	
31½	23	Seafst 1.12	4.3	7	63	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅜
30¾	20⅞	Seagrm 1.12	3.8	11	189	29⅞	29½	29½	— ¼
17½	9⅝	Seagrv .17e	1.2	8	8	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
29¼	14¾	SealPw 1.10	5.7	6	9	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	SearleG .52	4.1	9	727	12¾	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅜
28⅛	19⅝	Sears 1.28	6.4	8	1492	20⅛	19⅞	20	
14¾	7⅛	Seatrain		5	80	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
48¼	25½	Sedco .64	2.4	8	247	26½	d25¼	26¼	+ ¾
11½	7⅛	SvCptnt .28	3.6	5	36	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Shaksp .48	5.1	6	6	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
28¾	11⅝	Shaklee .74	5.1	6	50	15½	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
34½	17⅝	Shapell .15	.5	3	8	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ⅜
17½	5⅝	ShearH .40	4.0	3	36	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
37⅞	29	ShellOil 2	5.9	6	489	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ½
53½	37¾	ShellT 1.33e	2.5	11	89	53½	53	53⅜	+ ⅜
14⅝	8⅞	ShelGlo .70	6.7	4	51	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
21¾	14¼	ShelG pf1.35	8.4		10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	14	ShelG pf1.40	9.8		4	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ¾
31⅞	19⅝	Shrwin		28	36	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
58	44	Shrw pf 4.40	9.2		z100	47⅜	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	12½	SierPac 1.22	9.1	7	31	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
27⅞	19⅝	Signal .80	3.7	5	122	22⅜	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅜
38⅝	28⅝	Signode 1.48	4.7	7	30	31¾	31⅛	31⅝	+ ¾
21⅛	8⅝	SimPrec .24	1.6	12	43	15⅝	15	15	
14⅜	8⅝	SimpPat .56	4.9	12	436	11½	11	11½	+ ¾
24⅝	13⅛	Singer .80	6.0	4	95	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
38¾	30¼	Singr pf3.50	11.		3	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
30⅞	20¼	Skaggs .80	3.2	8	2	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
29½	11⅜	SkilCp .40e	1.4	10	70	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	+ ½
17⅛	9½	Skyline .48	4.6	7	128	10½	10¼	10⅜	
24⅞	14⅛	SmithA 1.40	7.9	3	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
50½	30½	Smithlnt .92	2.1	8	249	44⅝	43½	44	— ¼
102½	48⅝	Smtkin 2.40	2.7	16	483	88½	87½	88½	+1
26¼	16½	Smucker 1	5.4	7	32	19⅛	18½	18½	— ⅛
44⅝	27¾	SnapOn 1.28	3.3	13	55	38¾	37¾	38⅛	+ ⅜
9¼	7	SonyCp .10e	1.3	13	96	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
21½	17⅝	SooLin		6	42	18⅞	18	18	
6½	2⅞	SoAltTr			49	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
19	16	SCrEG 1.68	9.8	8	131	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
45⅝	24⅝	Soutdwn .60	1.5	7	16	41¼	40	40⅝	+1½
15⅞	10½	SoetBk .60	4.9	6	107	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
9¼	7⅛	SoetPS 1.17I	16.	7	15	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
27⅝	22⅝	SoCalE 2.48	9.3	8	1061	26⅞	26½	26¾	+ ¼
17⅝	13¼	SouthCo 1.54	11.	10	917	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	17⅛	SoInGE 1.52	8.5	6	38	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
38⅝	29½	SoNRes 1.25	3.7	7	71	34¼	34	34	— ⅛
39⅞	34½	SNETel 3.20	8.5	6	26	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ⅜
34⅞	25	SouPac 2.40	8.6	6	207	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ½
57¼	44½	SouRy 3.20	6.4	6	108	50¼	48⅝	50	+1⅜
29¾	27⅛	SoRy pf2.60	9.5		2	27½	27½	27½	
26⅝	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	7.7	6	18	23	22⅝	23	
34¾	22⅛	Soutind .72b	2.9	9	258	26	25⅛	25⅞	— ⅛
57½	33⅝	SouRoyl 1	1.8	16	120	56½	55⅝	56¼	— ⅛
17⅝	16⅛	SwtAir n.28	1.7	5	127	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
17	8½	SwiFore .30	2.0	5	64	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
32½	20	SwFt pf1.50	5.1		14	29½	29⅛	29½	
15⅜	13⅛	SwIPS 1.28	9.2	9	66	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	15	SparlF .40	2.7	7	15	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	
15½	8⅝	Sparton .60	4.9	12	27	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ¼
26⅞	15⅞	SpectPh		15	168	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅜
23½	14½	SperryH 1.	6.7	5	41	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
49⅞	32⅝	SprryR 1.32	2.9	7	327	45⅝	44⅞	45⅜	+ ¼
20⅞	15⅛	SprngsM 1.05	6.8	6	38	15¾	15⅝	15½	+ ⅛
27	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.5	8	138	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	
37⅞	22	Squibb 1.08	3.2	13	487	33⅞	32⅞	33⅝	+1
13⅝	11⅞	StaRite .70	5.8	6	27	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
23	16½	Stalev 1	4.8	16	33	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ½
29⅛	22⅞	StBrnd 1.36	5.6	9	83	24½	24	24¼	+ ⅛
46	40	StdBr pf3.50	8.6		z100	40½	40½	40½	—1
35	19½	StdBPnt .56	2.8	9	154	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
20½	11⅞	StdMotA .64	4.1	7	3	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
48⅞	37⅝	StOilCl 2.80	6.2	7	776	45⅝	44½	45	+ ⅜
58½	44	StOInd 3	5.5	7	545	54⅝	54	54⅜	+ ⅜
50	28⅝	StOilOh .88	1.9	12	568	47⅛	46½	47½	+ ½
64	57⅛	SOOh pf3.75	6.6		z30	56⅞	d56⅞	56⅞	— ¼
12¼	6¼	StPacCp .50b	6.3	4	27	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	Standex .65	4.2	7	8	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
29	22¼	StanW 1.08	4.5	7	22	24	23½	24	+ ½
30¼	22⅝	Starrel 1.32	4.6	6	10	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	StMutInv		21	27	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅝	StaMSe 1.05	10.		26	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
49⅛	36	StaufCh 2	5.2	7	41	39	38⅛	38¼	— ½
13	8⅝	Sterchl .56a	5.6	5	3	10	10	10	+ ⅛
8	6¼	SterlBco .66	9.4	4	4	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
19¼	12¾	SterlDg .77	4.9	10	218	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	SterPre .12b	3.7	11	21	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
25½	12⅞	Sterndnt .50	2.0	10	311	24½	24	24½	+ ½
18⅝	13⅞	StevenJ 1.20b	8.5	5	40	14	13¾	14	+ ⅜
38⅞	27½	StewWa 2.10	6.8	6	33	30½	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
31½	17¾	StokVC 1.32	4.7	9	12	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
54¼	42⅝	StoneW 2.75r	6.0	8	29	46	45⅞	46	+ ⅛
28¼	10½	StonCon .60	2.1	22	182	u29⅛	28½	28½	+ ¼
20⅞	13½	StopShp 1.10	7.2	4	3	15½	15⅜	15½	
38⅞	17⅞	StorTec		14	430	31⅝	30⅞	31⅛	+ ¼
35⅝	22⅛	StorerB 1.30	4.2	8	57	31½	30⅝	30¾	+ ⅜
17¾	12½	StridRit 1.08	7.9	6	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
32⅛	27⅛	StuWar 1.25	4.4	5	27	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ¼
5	2¾	SuavSho .20	5.9	12	26	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
23½	16½	SubPrG 1.32	6.4	6	53	21	20⅝	20⅝	
32	20	SunChm .60	2.3	5	5	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
27¼	19	SunEl .60	2.7	13	57	22¾	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
47⅞	35⅛	SunCo 2.80	6.3	6	1570	44½	43⅞	44¼	+ ¾
48⅞	36⅞	SunC pf 2.25	4.9		525	46½	45⅛	46¼	+1⅛
24⅜	16⅛	Sunbm 1.40	7.2	6	214	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
24⅝	19	Sundslr .80	3.6	7	89	22⅞	22	22⅝	+ ⅝
69¾	50	Sunds pf3.50	6.4		1	55	55	55	
16¼	9	SunsM .20e	1.3	28	434	16¼	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
20¼	15⅛	SuprVal .54	3.2	9	97	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
144½	241	SuprOil 2.80	.8	36	15	332	328	330	+3½
16⅛	9⅝	SupmkG .42	3.5	5	35	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
31	19⅝	Supm pf1.30	5.5		12	24½	23½	23½	—1½
13¼	5	Supscp			533	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	7¾	SutroM .90e	9.7	9	12	9¼	9¼	9¼	
29⅜	15⅛	Swank 1.40a	6.5	6	36	21⅝	21¼	21½	— ⅜
21¼	14½	Sybron .96	5.2	7	278	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
40¼	30	Sybrn pf2.40	7.2		2	33½	33½	33½	
16	7⅝	Systron .10	1.1	8	39	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	
		— T—T—T —							
20⅞	10⅝	TRE .84	5.8	7	199	14½	13⅞	14½	+ ⅝
42⅝	31	TRW 1.80	5.4	6	303	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
97¾	69¼	TRW pf 4.40	6.0		4	74½	73½	73½	
81	64¼	TRW pr4.50	7.0		6	64½	d64	64½	—1⅛
25¾	17½	TaftBrd .60	3.1	7	15	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
5	1⅜	Talcott			16	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Talley 1	9.2	6	51	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
15⅝	11⅝	Talley pf 1	9.0		10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
21⅛	16½	TampE 1.32	7.5	7	261	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	19⅝	Tandy		8	683	24	22½	23⅞	+1¼
30⅝	13½	Tandycft		11	59	25⅞	24¾	25⅞	+1⅛
13¼	7¾	Tappan .28	2.8	50	31	10	9¾	10	
15½	7⅞	Tchncolr .60	5.3	8	64	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
14⅞	7⅝	Technicn		9	91	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
54	32½	Tektrnx .64	1.3	14	77	51¼	50¼	51⅛	+1¼
10⅛	6⅛	Telecor		7	10	9¾	9¼	9¼	
126⅞	71¼	Teledn 9.14t	7.9	6	474	116⅞	112½	116¼	+3
14⅞	8¼	Teleprmt		17	255	13⅝	12½	13	+ ½
9¼	3	Telex		10	452	5⅜	4¾	5⅛	+ ¼
34⅝	28¼	Tennco 2.20	7.4	7	868	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ¼
89½	81¼	Tenc pr 7.40	8.8		132	83⅞	83½	83⅞	+ ¼
12⅝	6⅝	Tesoro		5	104	9⅞	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	Tesor pf2.16	10.		29	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅜
27⅝	22⅞	Texaco 2	8.2	7	2205	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
41⅝	35	TexCm 1.40	3.8	8	44	36⅝	36⅛	36½	+ ¼
47	32	TexEsl 2.30	5.9	7	74	39⅛	38⅞	39¼	+ ⅛
30¼	26¼	TxET pf2.87	11.		11	27¼	27	27	— ¼
48⅞	34⅞	TexGT 2.64	6.9	7	34	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
21	16	Texind .60	3.1	5	70	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ¼
92½	61⅜	Texinst 2	2.5	13	538	79⅝	78½	79	+ ¼
11½	5⅝	Texint		19	241	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
36½	24⅝	TexOGs .36b	1.1	9	124	34⅝	34	34	— ¼
57	41⅛	TxPcLd .40e	.9	15	2	45⅝	45½	45½	— ⅛
22¼	18	TexUtil 1.64	8.3	8	3698	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	15⅛	Texsglf 1.20	5.1	18	196	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅜
44⅜	35⅛	Texglf pf 3	7.1		11	42⅛	42¼	42⅛	+ ⅛
13½	2¼	Textil ind		8	199	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
35	23	Textron 1.80	7.5	5	211	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
38½	27	Textr pf2.08	7.5		28	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
39⅜	24⅛	Thiokol 1.30	4.2	7	38	31¼	31¼	31¼	
48¼	34	ThmBet 1.52	3.7	13	17	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ¼
14⅞	8⅛	Thomln .52b	5.7	5	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	
33⅝	20	ThmJW 1.50	6.3	5	6	24	24	24	+ ⅛
16	7⅝	Thrifty .52	3.8	12	46	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
36⅞	17¼	Ticor 1.28	3.5	9	218	36⅞	36	36⅛	
28⅝	19⅝	Tidwatr .80	3.8	8	195	21⅛	21	21	+ ⅛
34⅝	16⅝	Tigerlnt .60	2.9	6	260	20½	19¾	20⅜	+ ⅜
50⅝	34⅝	Timeln 1.50	3.9	7	144	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	
32⅞	28	Timl pfB1.57	5.5		184	29⅝	28⅞	28⅝	+ ¼
35⅝	22⅝	TimesM 1.20	4.0	7	133	30	29⅝	30	
56¼	41⅜	Timkn 3	5.8	7	6	51½	51¼	51½	+ ¼
34½	12⅝	ToddSh		7	14	24	24	24	
18½	12⅝	Tokheim .60	3.4	8	34	17½	17	17½	+ ½
25½	20⅝	TolEdis 2.20	10.	8	25	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
25	20⅛	TolEd pf2.21	10.		1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
12⅛	7⅝	TonkaCp			11	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅝	8¼	TootRol .60b	3.7	7	25	11⅝	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	18	TaroCo .72	3.0	8	38	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	+ ⅜
26⅛	14⅛	Tracor .40	2.2	7	11	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	10⅞	Trane		7	13	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
38⅞	27¾	TranUn 2.12	7.2	6	215	29⅝	29⅜	29½	— ⅛
30⅞	12	TWC		3	409	14⅜	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
23½	17½	TWC pf 2	11.		12	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ¼
18⅝	15⅝	TWC pf 1.90	12.		34	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅝	Transm 1	6.0	5	2397	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
23¼	19½	Traninc 2	10.		27	20¼	20	20	
25⅞	16⅝	Transco 1.10	4.6	9	494	23⅞	23	23¼	+ ⅝
12¾	7½	Transcn .60	5.1	7	x36	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
79	73½	TrGP pf6.65	8.5		z50	78	78	78	—1
104¾	97¼	TrG pf 10.32	10.		z40	99	99	99	
98	91½	TrGP pf8.64	9.2		z140	93½	93½	93½	
27⅜	23½	TrGP pf2.50	10.		1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
18⅛	11⅞	TrnsOh .40b	2.6	4	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	19¼	Tramwy 1.60	8.3	5	167	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
40⅜	28⅞	Travlrs 2.08	5.9	4	1322	35⅝	34⅞	35⅝	+1
44⅝	33	Travelr pf 2	5.2		1	38¼	38¼	38¼	
20⅜	16¾	TriCon 2.07e	12.		73	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
31¼	27⅝	TriCn pf2.50	9.0		1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
3⅞	1⅜	TriSoM		6	53	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13½	7⅛	Trialnd .10r	1.2		7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	14⅞	TriaPc .72	3.8	6	83	18⅞	17¾	18⅞	+1⅛
11⅜	6⅝	Trico .16	2.0	8	38	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
25	15⅞	Trintyln 1	5.3	6	40	19	18⅞	19	+ ½
17⅛	14⅝	TucsnG 1.42	8.8	8	35	16⅛	16	16⅛	
40⅝	21⅞	TCFox 1.40a	4.0	5	332	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
24½	15⅝	TwinDs 1	5.1	7	27	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	
23⅝	13¾	TycoLab .80	4.8	3	36	16⅞	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅞	TylerCp .45	2.8	7	20	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
40½	17	Tymshr		15	439	34¾	33⅝	33½	+ ⅜
		— U—U—U —							
45¾	19⅞	UAL 1	4.0	2	1144	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅜
22¾	16⅝	UGI 1.64	9.3	6	12	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
22⅜	14	UMC 1.20	8.1	6	14	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	UMET Tr			14	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
34¼	16	UNCRes .40	2.0	5	91	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅞	Unarco .76	6.9	5	4	11	11	11	+ ⅛
63½	49⅞	UniNV 3.93e	6.3	6	6	62	62	62	+ ⅛
30	12⅞	UnBncp .92	3.7	10	x676	29	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
51⅞	36½	UComp 2.40	4.9	10	315	48⅜	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
43⅛	33⅝	UnCarb 2.80	7.7	6	456	37⅛	36⅝	36¾	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅝	UnCmrce .20	2.3	11	4	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
7	3⅝	UnionCp .24t	4.7	6	71	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
15¾	13¼	UnElec 1.44	10.	7	128	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
44¾	37	UnEl pf 4	9.9		z1000	40½	40½	40½	+2⅝
71	62	UnEl pf6.40	10.		z100	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
24⅝	20⅝	UnEl pf2.13	10.		1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
60⅝	46⅛	UnOCal 2.60	4.3	7	1165	60¼	59¾	60¼	+ ⅜
60¼	41⅛	UPacC 2.30	4.1	10	x352	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	+ ⅛
8½	5	Uniroyal		166	164	6¾	6½	6¾	— ⅛
84	42	Uniryl pf 8	14.		z760	58	57½	57½	—1
15½	6⅛	UnBrnd .15e	1.6	5	40	9¼	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
21⅞	11¼	UBrd pf1.20	11.		5	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
38¼	29⅝	UEnRs 2.48	6.9	5	136	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+ ¼
26½	14⅛	UFinCal 1.13	5.5	6	141	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	+ ⅜
23½	13⅝	UnGrtv .16	.8	7	125	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
28½	22½	Ullium 2.56	10.	8	13	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
22	12½	Unitlnd .85b	6.1	5	11	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
19⅛	8¾	Unitlnn .22	2.0	5	21	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	11	UJerBk 1.04	9.0	5	43	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅝	UnPkMn			2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	15⅛	UnRefg .72	3.6	4	11	20⅛	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
16¾	14⅝	USFoS 1.58e	10.		17	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
37⅛	29	USFld 2.40	7.4	4	226	32½	31⅞	32⅝	+ ⅜
33⅛	21	USGyps 2	6.9	5	186	29	28⅞	28⅞	
30⅜	22½	USGy pf1.80	7.1		2	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
13⅛	6¼	USHom .52	5.5	3	131	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
10	6⅜	USInd .64	7.9	5	336	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅞	USLeasg .52	3.7	5	154	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
7	4⅜	US Rty		16	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
30⅛	19⅜	USShoe 1.32	6.3	5	45	21¼	20⅞	21	+ ½
30⅝	21⅛	USSteel 1.60	7.0	8	308	24⅝	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
37	27⅝	USTobc 1.84	5.7	10	21	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅜
52½	33⅝	UnTech 2.20	6.1	7	613	36⅛	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
140½	101	UTch pf7.32	7.2		2	102	102	102	
70¼	49¼	UTch pf3.87	7.7		22	50	49½	50	— ½
20	17⅛	UniTel 1.44	7.7	7	89	19⅜	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
29½	26½	UniTl pf1.50	5.3		1	28½	28½	28½	— ½
24¾	21⅝	UniT 2pf1.50	6.3		4	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
23¼	10⅝	Unitrod .25	1.2	11	44	20½	19⅝	20⅛	+1
9¾	6⅝	Univar .56	8.0	6	5	7	7	7	
22	17⅝	UnivFd .96	5.5	8	47	18	a17½	17½	— ⅜
24	15⅞	UnLeaf 1.20	6.4	7	15	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
56	32⅝	Upjohn 1.52	3.7	10	432	41⅝	40¼	41⅛	+1⅛
25	16½	USLIFE .44	3.0	6	194	21½	21⅛	21¼	— ¼
19⅛	17	UtaPL 1.76	9.4	10	115	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
31¾	27½	UtPL pf2.80	9.8		3	28½	28½	28½	
		— V—V—V —							
21⅝	16½	VF Cp 1.40	7.6	6	27	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
24⅝	10⅝	VSI Cp .60	3.4	6	9	17⅝	17½	17½	
9¾	4¾	Valleyln .40	7.0	18	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
16⅛	10½	VanDrn .92	7.4	5	15	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
21¾	11¾	Varian .40	2.5	59	142	16⅛	15¾	16	+ ⅛
15	7½	Varo .32	4.1	4	72	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
20½	16⅛	Veeco .40	2.2	7	48	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	4	Vendo			1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
14¾	11¾	VestSe 1.30e	11		16	12⅛	12⅛	12½	
29½	17¼	Viacom .25	1.0	13	28	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	13⅝	VaEPw 1.32	9.8	7	741	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
104½	94¼	VaEP pf9.75	10.		z180	96	95½	95½	— ½
30⅞	27	VaEP pf2.90	11.		2	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
16	7⅜	Vornado		55	55	11⅜	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
16	8¼	Vulcinc .68	5.3	5	3	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
37¼	24⅝	VulcnM 1.60	5.2	7	55	31	30⅞	30⅞	
		— W—W—W —							
37½	17½	WUI .60	1.8	12	27	33½	33¼	33½	+ ½
22½	10	Wabash .50	3.4	5	20	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
21	15½	Wachov .76	4.8	7	24	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
56	42½	Wach pf2.20	5.1		2	43	43	43	+ ⅛
7	3⅞	WachRty			19	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
29⅝	17¼	WalMrt .22	.9	13	8	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ½
30½	17¼	Walgrn 1.40	5.7	6	25	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
38	27⅝	WlkrA 1.60a	4.6	7	25	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	18⅛	WallBus .84	3.6	8	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
29⅝	17⅛	WalMu 1.20b	5.5	4	32	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
35½	26⅛	WaltJm 1.60	6.0	5	195	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
37½	27½	WaltJ pf1.60	5.7		3	28	28	28	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	WardFd		9	55	11	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
13⅞	7⅛	Warnaco		6	26	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
32⅝	21¼	WarnS 1.60	6.9	7	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
57½	31	WrnCom 1	2.2	7	244	44¾	43½	44½	+ ⅞
32½	22¾	WarnrL 1.20	5.2	9	653	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
27	22⅛	WashGs 2.28	9.9	9	9	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	19⅝	WshNat 1.20	5.1	5	22	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
39¼	30¼	WasN pf2.50	7.4		6	34	34	34	— ⅛
37¾	20⅞	WashSll 1.40	3.7	10	25	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	
24¼	20⅝	WshWl 2.08	9.3	6	15	22½	22	22¼	— ¼
31⅞	19⅝	WasteM .50	1.8	11	123	28⅝	27¾	28¼	+ ½
26¼	15	WatkinJ .40	2.2	13	16	18⅜	18½	18½	— ⅛
7½	4¾	WayGos .48	8.7	7	26	5½	5⅜	5½	
19	16	WayG pf1.60	9.8		1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
13¼	12⅞	Wean pf1.26	9.7		3	13	13	13	+ ⅛
38	10⅞	WebbD .20e	1.0	12	686	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
40¾	27⅛	WelsMkt 1.20	3.4	9	9	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
33¼	24⅝	WellsF 1.72	6.3	5	173	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅛
15	10¼	WelFM 1.20e	10.	8	10	12	12	12	
40	31½	WPPe 2.80	8.5	5	24	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	8¼	WstctT .80	7.4	9	13	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
14½	7⅛	WnAirL .40	5.1	3	176	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
37	23⅜	WAir pf 2	8.2		25	24½	23⅞	24¼	
30⅛	23	WnBnc 1.36	5.6	6	218	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅜
29	20¼	WnCoNA .40	1.6	9	101	25⅜	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
41⅞	24⅛	WPacln 1	2.4		71	u42¼	40	42¼	+2⅝
25½	15	WnPubl .88	3.6	24	102	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
22	14½	WUnion 1.40	8.1	7	127	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
52	42	WnUn pf4.60	9.9		4	46½	45⅞	46½	+1
12¼	9¾	WUn dpf1.18	11.		30	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
25¾	21	WUTI pf2.56	11.		14	22¾	22½	22¾	
25	16	WestnEl .97	5.6	6	332	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
30¼	23⅛	Wstvac 1.32	5.2	7	35	25¾	25½	25½	
24⅛	16	Weybrg 1.08	6.1	5	4	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
31¼	20¾	Weyerhr 1	3.5	9	868	28¾	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅜
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80	6.8		30	41¾	41	41⅜	+ ⅜
41	27⅛	WheelF 1.20	3.9	9	61	31	30½	31	+ ½
44⅝	32	WheelF pf 2	5.9		3	33¾	33¾	33¾	
18⅞	8⅞	WheelPit		4	23	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
58⅝	40½	WhelPit pf6	12.		z20	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+1⅜
49½	32	WhelPit pf5	12.		z210	41	39¾	41	+1
24¾	17½	Whirlpl 1.20	6.6	7	156	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	16¾	WhitC 1.30	6.6	5	159	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	5⅞	WhiteMt			256	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
18½	8⅛	Whittak .50	3.9	6	219	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼
19½	11⅛	Wickes .92	6.5	5	54	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
12	6½	Wiebldt .44	5.0	9	17	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	14	Williams 1	5.7	38	312	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
10	6	WilsnrO .14	1.8	21	23	7⅝	7¼	7¾	
31⅛	28½	WinDx 1.44	4.8	9	26	30⅛	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
7½	3	Winnbgo		35	111	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
13⅞	9⅝	WinterJ 1	10.	12	6	10	10	10	
29½	25	WisEP 2.24	8.7	7	227	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	
93½	82½	WisE pf7.75	9.1		z120	85	85	85	+ ⅜
33	19	WisGas 1.92	9.5	6	36	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	
28⅞	25¼	WisG pf2.55	9.6		3	26½	26½	26½	
21⅞	18⅛	WiscPL 1.76	9.0	9	25	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
21¼	17⅝	WiscPS 1.62	8.9	7	17	18¼	18	18⅛	
24⅞	18⅛	Witco 1.20	5.6	6	90	21⅝	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅜
17½	10	WitrR .80	7.4	4	6	11	10⅞	10⅞	
13⅝	5	WolvrW .30	2.9	7	246	10½	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
19⅜	12½	Womelc .40	4.1	8	19	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
31⅜	15⅝	WoodPt .48	1.8	12	98	26⅝	26⅛	26½	
23	17⅛	Wolwth 1.40	7.1	5	81	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	4⅞	WorldAir		40	24	6⅛	6	6	
77½	56¾	Wrigly 2.40a	3.8	8	2	64¼	64	64	
19⅞	8⅛	Wurltzr .48	4.7	6	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
19⅛	10⅝	Wyiain .80	6.5	6	15	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
11½	6	WyleLb .36	4.4	5	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7½	2	Wyly			49	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —							
64	40½	Xerox 2.40	4.5	9	1247	53⅝	53	53⅝	+ ⅜
17	14¼	XTRA n .52	3.4	3	169	15⅝	14¾	15¼	+ ⅜
24½	10	Yates .20	1.0	5	19	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	14¾	ZaleCp 1	6.4	7	50	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
18⅛	10⅛	Zapata .30b	2.3	16	68	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
17⅛	8⅞	ZayreCp		4	18	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	11⅞	ZenithR 1	7.3	11	395	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
19½	12½	Zurnind .80	5.4	6	60	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives
March 1, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Am Motors	531,500	6⅝	+ ⅛
Howrd John	415,700	12	+1¼
Tex Util	369,800	19⅞	+ ⅛
RorerGp	326,300	17⅝	+ ¼
FordMol	276,400	41⅝	+ ⅝
Gord Deny	271,900	29½	—1⅝
Transam Cp	239,700	16⅝	+ ¼
Gen Motors	226,600	54¾	+ ⅝
Texaco Inc	220,500	24¼	+ ¼
Polaroid	215,000	39⅞	— ⅛
RalstnPur	213,700	11⅞	— ⅛
GaPacif	213,300	27⅝	+ ⅛
Boeing	200,200	64⅛	+1⅛
EMI Ltd	190,800	2½	— ⅛
Exxon	189,700	49⅝	+ ⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	23.83	28.70
Advanced	929	655
Volume Up (in millions)	16.06	12.43
Declined	456	736
Volume Down (in millions)	4.37	8.53
Unchanged	437	443
Total Issues	1,822	1,834
New highs	13	9
New lows	18	39

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	808.91	818.17	807.26	815.84	+7.02
20 Trn	205.64	208.71	205.25	207.98	+2.15
15 Util	102.30	103.55	101.96	103.11	+0.81
65 Stk	274.62	278.05	274.01	277.14	+2.47

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	97.28	95.98	96.90	+0.62
Industrials	108.33	106.91	107.93	+0.67
Utilities	50.56	49.87	50.31	+0.33
Finance	11.22	11.03	11.15	+0.10
Transp.	13.06	12.84	13.02	+0.12

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.30	54.02	54.30	+0.37
Industrials	59.51	59.18	59.51	+0.41
Transp.	41.38	41.12	41.38	+0.37
Utilities	38.71	38.62	38.70	+0.19
Finance	55.30	55.00	55.20	+0.39

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
February 28	122,901	265,428	1,869
February 27	157,038	297,269	1,225
February 26	132,528	263,054	1,122
February 23	121,938	246,754	950
February 22	116,674	244,152	994

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Brascan A	170,500	17⅝	— ½
ResrtIntA	162,800	47⅛	+ ½
Dome Petrl	70,200	99⅝	+2⅝
Syntex Corp	69,800	32⅝	+ ½
Amdahl	63,900	35⅝	—1¼
Presley Co	60,300	12⅝	+2⅝
Polychrm	59,900	24⅞	+ ⅞
HouOilM	59,400	17⅛	+ ⅛
Genl Explor	57,800	7⅞	+ ⅞
PepComInd	54,400	20⅝	— ¼

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	2.78	3.05
Advanced	301	246
Volume Up (in millions)	1.55	1.40
Declined	215	333
Volume Down (in millions)	0.77	1.07
Unchanged	254	259
Total Issues	770	838
New highs	9	7
New lows	8	14

American Stock Index: High	Low	Close	Chg.
162.27	160.72	162.27	+1.53

London Metals Market
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
March 1, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	1,020.00	1,022.00	1,009.50	1,010.50
3 months	1,038.00	1,039.00	1,026.50	1,027.00
Cathodes: spot	1,011.50	1,013.50	1,001.50	1,003.00
3 months	1,029.00	1,030.00	1,018.50	1,019.00
Tin: spot	7,340.00	7,365.00	7,270.00	7,290.00
3 months	7,270.00	7,280.00	7,218.00	7,220.00
Lead: spot	566.00	568.00	548.00	548.50
3 months	528.00	528.50	513.00	513.50
Zinc: spot	396.50	397.50	395.00	396.00
3 months	409.00	409.50	409.00	409.50
Silver: spot	379.00	379.30	383.00	383.30
3 months	389.50	389.70	393.50	393.70

London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
March 1, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
May	110.75	109.50	110.00	110.20	109.65	109.70
Aug	115.25	114.25	114.55	114.60	114.10	114.20
Oct	118.00	117.00	117.10	117.15	116.90	117.00
Dec	120.50	119.75	119.90	120.00	119.50	119.75
Mar	125.00	123.90	124.40	124.60	124.20	124.50
May	N.T.	N.T.	127.00	127.50	126.25	127.50
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	129.75	130.50	128.50	130.50
1,744 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,745	1,730	1,720	1,722	1,760.5	1,762
May	1,785	1,760	1,767	1,770	1,794	1,795
Jul	1,795	1,775	1,781	1,785	1,802	1,805
Sep	1,815	1,795	1,796	1,798	1,819	1,823
Dec	1,857	1,841	1,841	1,843	1,858.5	1,859
Mar	1,881	1,873	1,870	1,872	1,880	1,890
May	1,895	1,895	1,890	1,905	1,905	1,920
5,270 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,380	1,363	1,364	1,368	1,368	1,369
May	1,365	1,345	1,350	1,352	1,350	1,354
Jul	1,372	1,342	1,362	1,364	1,353	1,355
Sep	1,365	1,335	1,359	1,361	1,343	1,344
Nov	1,355	1,327	1,345	1,347	1,331	1,333
Jan	1,344	1,315	1,333	1,335	1,322	1,328
Mar	1,329	1,300	1,315	1,330	1,307	1,310
7,592 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
March 1, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	922	910	910	914	— 5
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	930	934	— 5
Aug	963	955	950	958	— 1
Oct	991	991	990	998	Unch.
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	985	995	— 15
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,028	1,035	— 3
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,078	1,088	— 2
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,088	1,103	— 2
35 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,450	1,445	1,448	1,450	— 30
May	1,495	1,484	1,485	1,487	— 35
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	-	1,560	— 30
Sep	1,552	1,560	1,549	1,550	— 14
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,535	1,560	— 15
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,550	1,560	— 10
97 lots					

IMM Futures
March 1, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.5985	0.6000 b	0.5984	0.5999 a	—0.0025
June	0.6150	0.6165	0.6145	0.6158	—0.0027
Sept	0.6300	0.6325 b	0.6300	0.6325 b	—0.0015
Dec	0.6460	0.6475 b	0.6460	0.6469 b	—0.0018
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6561 a	—0.0029
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4990	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2345	Unch.
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2355 a	—0.0020
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2365	Unch.
YEN					
Mar	4920	4935	4920	4922	—0047
June	5006	5015	5002	5003	—0043
Sept	5085	5090	5082 a	5087 a	—0047
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5225	Unch.
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	2.0200	2.0230	2.0195	2.0220	—0.0020
June	2.0125	2.0200	2.0125	2.0170	+0.0010
Sept	2.0100	2.0130	2.0100	2.0100	—0.0025
Dec	2.0035	2.0060	2.0030	2.0060	+0.0020
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8390	0.8434	0.8390	0.8334	+0.0055
June	0.8400	0.8442	0.8400	0.8430	+0.0052
Sept	0.8418	0.8450	0.8418	0.8443	+0.0049
Dec	0.8420	0.8475	0.8420	0.8440	+0.0046
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5398	0.5412	0.5498	0.5410	—0.0020
June	0.5491	0.5503	0.5487	0.5501 b	—0.0025
Sept	0.5580	0.5590	0.5567	0.5587	—0.0030
Dec	0.5660	0.5660	0.5650	0.5652 b	—0.0048
Mar	0.5787	0.5787	0.5787	0.5787	—0.0100

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—13

AmBrd pfBwi	Gen Food	OKC Corp
Butlerint n	Hunt Chem	Reynln 4.10pf
Dan River	Kroger Co	Stone Con
DiamShm wi	LeviStrauss wd	WnPac Ind
Dick AB		

NEW LOWS—18

ADT	Dua 2.10prK	ModMerch
Benef 4.30pf	FstChi Cp	PSEG 6.80pf
Butlerint n	GTFI 1.25pf	SEDCO Inc
CorsPir	GHIrdHill	SIOOh pfA
Dennys Inc	HondaMot	TRW 4.50pf
DukeP pfG	Koppers	UnivFds

Prices Are Off On NYSE Amid Light Trading

(Continued from Page 7)

battle have been immense, with legal expenses for American Express approaching $1 million. McGraw-Hill may have spent more. American Express added ¾ to 29¼ while McGraw-Hill was unchanged at 24⅞.

In other news, International Paper and Gulf Oil said they agreed in principle for Gulf to acquire the oil and gas operations of General Crude Oil, an International Paper subsidiary, for about $650 million.

Thompson Family Holding Companies said it plans to bid $31 a share for 51 percent of Hudson's Bay Co. ordinary shares.

Chrysler Corp. vice chairman Eugene Cafiero resigned today and is stepping down from the company board.

American Motors said it will cut its daily output of cars to 610 from 904 beginning Monday.

McDonnell Douglas said it owns almost 400,000 shares of Foster Wheeler common stock which were accumulated from January through November, 1978.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were also higher with the market-value index up 1.53 to 162.27.

Bourse Strike Extended

PARIS, March 1 (AP-DJ) — Clerks and other Bourse employees voted today to continue through March 8 their strike which began Tuesday. The action has halted trading in securities and fixings of official foreign exchange rates and gold prices. Employees are demanding increased wages in the form of a 15th month's pay (they already earn 14 months a year), a 35-hour week and job security.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds		
Amev 8-87	92	93
Ashland 7½-82	95½	96½
Australia 8¼-83	94¼	95¼
Australia 8¾-91	94¼	95¼
Australia 8¼-92	88¾	89¾
BTokyo 7⅝-84	90¾	91¾
Barclays 8½-92	90	91
BCHyd. 7¾-85	89¾	90¾
Bell Can 7¾-87	88½	89½
BFCE 8¾-83	96	97
Brazil 9¼-84	95	96
Brit Gas 9-81	97½	98½
BrokenHill 8-85	91	92
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	93¾	94¾
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	91¼	92¼
Charbonas 8⅞-81	96	97
CityInvest 8¾-84	93	94
Cons Food 7½-91	87	88
Conoco 8-86	94¾	95¾
Cutler Ham 8-87	92	93
EEC 8¼-82	94½	95½
EEC 7¾-84	90½	91½
ECS 8¾-81	97	98
ECS 8¾-97	90	91
EIB 8¼-83	93½	94½
EIB 8-84	92¼	93¼
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	92	93
EMI 9¼-89	93	94
Ericsson 8½-89	91	92
Esso 8-86 nov	97	98
Eurofima 8½-83	95	96
Fiat 8-82	92½	93½
First Chic 7-80	96¼	97¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	90¼	91¼
Gould 9¾-83	99½	100½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	90½	92½
Hamersley 8½-84	94½	95½
Home Oil 9½-86	97¾	98¾
ICI 8¼-87	91	92
ISE Cnda 9-82	97¼	98¼
I.U.Overseas 9-82	95½	96½
Kidde W. 8½-85	92¼	93¼
Kockums 8-83	94¼	95¼
Manitoba 8¼-83	95	96
Michelin 9¼-86	97¾	98¾

Midld Intl 8¾-86	94¼	95¼
Montreal 9¼-83	97¾	98¾
NCBoard 8-87	89½	90½
NatWest 9-86	96	97
NBrunswick 9-83	97½	98½
NBrunswick 8-84	91¼	92¼
NZealand 9¼-82	98	99
NZealand 8½-83	95½	96½
NrsKombk 8½-91	92¼	93¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	90	91
Norway 8½-83	96½	97½
Occidental 9¾-83	98	99
Offsh Min 8¾-85	91½	92½
Ontario 9-83	97¼	98¼
OntarioHyd 8-87	89½	90½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	94	95
QuebProv 8½-81	96¼	97¼
QuebProv 9-83	96½	97½
Ralston 7½-87	91	92
SaabScania 8½-89	89¾	90¾
S.A.S. 8-85	93¾	94¾
Shell 8-86	94¼	95¼
Shell 7½-87	90¼	91¼
Singer 8¾-82	93	94
Stlnd 8⅝-88	97	98
Sweden 8¼-87	91½	92½
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	93¼	94¼
TMay 7¾-87	88½	89½
Textron 7¾-87	89½	90½
Transocean 8-86	95	96
Transocean 7½-87	91	92
UnOil 7½-87	91¼	92¼
Utah 8-87	96½	97½
Vwagen 7¾-87	89	90
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	89¾	90¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	73½	75½
Baker 5½-93	104	106
Beatrice 6¼-91	99	101
Beatrice 4½-92	84	86
Beecham 6¼-92	104¾	105¾
Boots 6¾-93	94½	95½
Borden 6¾-91	94	96
Borden 5-92	83	85
BroadHale 4¾-87	70½	72½

Carnation 4-88	70	72
Chevron 5-88	140½	142½
Chrysler 4¾-88	58½	60½
Chrysler 5-88	61½	63½
Cake Btl. 6¾-93	85½	87½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	118½	120½
Cummint 6¼-86	84½	86½
Dartind 4¾-87	79½	81½
EastKodak 4½-86	83	85
Ford 6-86	88½	90½
Ford 5-88	78	80
GenElec 4¼-87	76½	78½
GenFoods 4½-82	88	90
Gillette 4¾-82	82	84
Gillette 4¾-87	71	73
GulWestn 5-86	84½	86½
Honneywell 6-86	82½	84½
ICI 6¾-97	94	95
INA 6-97	87	89
ISE 6¾-89	86½	88½
ITT 4¾-97	76½	78½
Jusco 6-92	121½	122½
Komatsu 7¼-90	141	142
Mitsui 7¼-90	N.Q.	N.Q.
MorganJP 4¼-87	89	91
Nabisco 5¼-88	95½	97½
OwensIll 4½-87	96½	98½
PenneyJC 4½-87	72½	74½
RCA 5-88	80	82
Revlon 4¾-83	137	139
Revlon 4¾-87	116½	118½
Sperry 4¼-88	92	94
Squibb 4¼-88	80½	82½
Texaco 4½-88	74½	76½
Texas 7½-93	88½	90½
Tyco 8½-88	98	100
UnCarb 4¾-82	87½	89½
WarnLamb 4½-87	75½	77½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	70½	72½
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Thursday	95.14	88.71
Previous	95.13	88.67

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	1978 Low
Amsterdam (1)	89.50	89.50	100.80	85.60
Brussels (2)	114.39	114.92	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt (3)	150.41	151.62	164.46	141.16
London 30	476.10	481.80	535.50	433.40
London 500 (4)	255.78	257.38	267.06	205.42
Milan (5)	76.50	76.46	82.57	55.45
Paris (6)	N.A.	114.78	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	587.67	582.72	588.46	441.19
Tokyo (8)	442.85	448.75	462.97	364.84
Tokyo (9)	5,978.56	6,072.88	6,212.78	3,867.91
Zurich (10)	329.80	332.00	342.00	289.50

1 Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2 "Commission de la Bourse" ind.; 3. Hardy-Sloman ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiano ind.; 6. Agefi ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" ind.; 8. First section stock ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. ind.

European Gold Markets
March 1, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	249.20	248.80	—2.50
Zurich	249.375	248.875	—2.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	251.36	N.A.	—2.05

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Mar. 1

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
	— A—A—A —				
9⅞	AAR .38	3.3 7 7	11½	11½	11½— ¼
3½	AAV .29e	7.0 7 1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+ ⅛
6⅜	APS .36	4.1 7 27	8¾	8⅝	8¾
1	ATI	17	1¼	1⅛	1¼
7	AVC	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ¼
17	AVX .32	1.3 9 10	24¼	24⅛	24⅛— ⅛
3¼	AZL	42 5	5	5	5
4⅛	AZL pf .48	9.8 20	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛
7⅝	AcmeU .30	2.8 12 3	11	10¾	10¾— ½
2⅜	Action	11	3	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛
7¼	ActonCp .24b	2.7 6 25	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞— ⅛
6¾	AdamR .12	1.1 9 7	10⅝	10½	10⅝+ ⅛
13¼	AdobeO .20	1.0 20 89	20¾	20⅛	20½+ ⅛
1⅛	AeglsCp	5 30	1⅞	1¾	1¾
9½	AeroFlo .30a	2.0 5 18	14⅞	14	14⅞+1⅛
2⅛	Aeronca	11 35	5½	5⅛	5¼
5¼	AffilHsp .24	4.2 9 1	5¾	5¾	5¾+ ⅛
16¼	AffiliPub .80	3.7 8 8	21⅞	21	21⅞+ ¼
6¼	AlterSix .32	5.0 5 1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
3⅜	AlskAir .20r	4.2 3 52	4⅞	4¾	4¾— ⅛
5	Alcolac .18	3.0 6 8	6	6	6
10⅛	AllegCp wi	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝— ¼
2⅛	AllegA wtO	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1⅜	AlldArt	507	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+ ¼
4¼	AlmySt .20e	2.9 6 22	7	6½	7 + ¼
3⅝	Alphain .10e	1.4 9 8	7⅜	7¼	7¼— ⅛
⅝	AlltecCp	28 26	1⅛	1	1⅛
12	AllerFd .50	3.0 6 6	16½	16½	16½
43	Alcoa pf3.75	8.7 z50	43	43	43 — ½
25⅝	Amdhl .40	1.1 13 639	36⅞	35	35⅞—1¼
3⅜	AmAgro	9 33	13	12½	13 + ½
7⅝	ABusPd .40	4.3 7 12	9¼	9	9¼+ ⅛
⅞	AmCapCp	44	2⅜	2	2 — ⅜
7	AGarPd .34	4.4 5 5	7⅞	7¾	7¾+ ⅛
5½	AlntPlcr	51	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞— ¼
2¼	Alsraell .09e	3.1 2 38	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
6½	AMzeA .48	6.2 5 1	7¾	7¾	7¾
6½	AMzeB .48	6.1 6 3	8	7⅞	7⅞— ¼
7⅜	AMdBld .40	3.8 11 17	10½	10¼	10½+ ⅜
8¼	AMotln .30	2.4 7 102	12¾	12⅜	12⅜— ⅛
22⅜	AmPetf 2.20	7.8 9 1	28¼	28¼	28¼— ¼
7⅜	APrecs .40	4.3 7 1	9¼	9¼	9¼
5⅜	AScIE .04e	.6 37	6¾	6⅛	6¼— ¼
12⅜	AmSeal .40	3.0 12 3	13¼	13¼	13¼
7⅜	AmTec .50a	5.9 4 9	8½	8½	8½— ⅛
7½	AngloC .18e	1.4 7 64	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛+ ¼
6⅜	Anken .44	4.5 6 13	9¾	9¼	9¾+ ⅜
6⅛	Anthony .40	5.6 4 27	7⅛	7	7⅛
8⅜	ApiDta .16	1.5 9 2	11	11	11
4⅞	ApldDev	18 48	8⅞	8¼	8¼+ ¼
13⅜	AquilCo .39	1.7 12 51	22⅞	21¼	22¼+1⅞
7	Armin .12	1.3 7 13	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+ ¼
6⅜	Arundel	4 8	8⅛	8	8⅛
9¼	Asamer .38	1.9 73	16	15¾	15¾— ¼
6½	Astrex	7 14	7⅞	7½	7⅞+ ⅛
4⅜	Atalnia .15e	3.6 4 5	5½	5½	5½— ⅛
11-16	Alco Ind	10	1	1	1
1⅛	AtlsCM .05e	1.7 33 10	3⅛	3	3
3½	AtlasCp wi	59	5	4⅞	5 + ⅛
3⅜	Audiotr .12b	2.5 5 2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
18⅝	Augat .44	1.6 14 27	27¼	26½	27¼+1
1⅞	AutmRod	15	2	2	2 + ⅛
28⅜	AutoSw .80a	2.3 11 7	34¾	34	34¾+ ¾
4⅛	AVEMC .34	6.8 6 15	5	5	5
16⅜	Avondl 1.20	6.9 7 10	17½	17⅜	17⅜— ⅛
7⅜	Aydin	9 89	10⅛	10	10⅛+ ⅜
	— B—B—B —				
11-16	BRT	8	1½	1½	1½
9	Badger .70	6.7 5 2	10½	10½	10½
2⅛	Baker .20e	5.0 5	4	4	4 — ¼
18⅝	Baldor .28	1.1 12 13	24⅞	24¾	24⅞+ ¼
15¼	BanFd 1.11e	6.5 8	17⅛	17	17 — ¼
1¼	Bangor wt	44	2	1⅞	1⅞— ¼
7	Banistr .40	4.8 14 12	8½	8⅜	8⅜— ⅛
2¼	BarcoCa .12	2.4 24 7	5	4⅞	5 + ¼
2⅜	BarnesE	12 10	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜— ¼
6½	Barnwl .20	2.2 129 x3	9	8⅞	9 + ⅛
8⅛	BarryR .20b	.9 13 254	21⅜	20	21⅜+1⅜
4	BarthS	10 4	4¼	4¼	4¼
2⅝	BaruchF	40 47	3⅝	3½	3⅝+ ⅛
1½	Barwick	9 2	2	2	2 + ⅛
10¼	BnfSt A .40	2.4 5 5	17⅛	16⅞	17 — ⅜
2½	BergEnt	6 5	3¼	3¼	3¼
5⅛	BergenB .10e	1.4 5 17	7⅜	7	7⅛— ¼
13⅜	BrgB pf1.15	8.1 1	14¼	14¼	14¼
1⅜	BernzO	13	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝+ ¼
1⅜	Berven	26	2½	2⅜	2½+ ⅛
4	Beverly	11 77	7	6⅞	7
8	BicPen .48	5.0 7 10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1⅜	Bickford .05e	2.5 9 17	2⅛	2	2
8¼	BigVSp .24	2.6 6 2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
16⅞	BinkMf 1b	5.3 6 7	19	18⅞	19 + ¼
9⅜	Blount .48	2.7 5 8	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜— ⅜
3⅜	BodinAp	5	4¼	4¼	4¼— ⅛
3⅝	BoltBer .20	1.7 9	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
14⅜	BowVall .10	.5 26 301	21⅞	21½	21½+ ⅛
2⅛	Bowmar	33 30	3⅜	3¼	3¼— ⅛
11¼	Bowne .48b	2.6 8 13	19	18⅝	18⅝
5½	BradfdN .26	3.2 7 154	8¼	8	8⅛+ ⅛
3⅝	Branch .20	5.7 7 3	3½	3½	3½— ⅛
7¼	Braniff wt	7	8¾	8½	8½+ ⅛
13	Brascan 1a	5.6 3 1705	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞— ½
20½	BraunE 1.40	4.7 8 2	30	30	30 + ¼
3⅞	BreezeCp	8 6	12½	12¼	12½+ ⅜
3⅛	BroDart .20	5.7 7 16	3½	3½	3½
9⅜	BrooksP .44	3.2 10 2	13¾	13¾	13¾
20½	BrnFA 1.16	3.8 10 x32	30⅞	30½	30⅞+ ⅝
20½	BrnFB 1.16	3.5 11 x50	33½	32⅞	33 + ⅝
4	BrnF pf .40	9.1 x11	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜+ ⅛
9⅜	Buell .50	4.3 5 2	11¾	11¾	11¾— ⅛
3⅛	Bulldex	4 2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛
8⅞	Burnsin .60	6.3 8 22	9½	9⅜	9½
	— C—C—C —				
10	CK Pet .16	1.3 32 31	12⅞	12	12 — ⅛
3⅞	CDI	5 32	7⅞	7⅛	7¼— ⅛
6⅞	CHB Fd .57f	7.5 213	8	7⅞	7⅝— ½
3⅛	CMI Cp .05e	1.2 7 4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
9⅞	CRS .30	3.0 5 26	10	d 9½	10 + ⅛
11⅜	CSE 1.20	6.3 5 28	19½	19	19 — ½
12¼	CWTran .70	3.8 4 9	19	18¼	18¼— ½
3⅜	CagleA .05e	.6 6 6	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛— ¼
13	Caldor .40	2.2 8 16	17⅞	17¾	17⅞
3	Calcomp	13 37	7⅝	7½	7½
3	CalLife .10e	2.3 13 1	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜— ⅛
10	CalLf pf .92	7.8 13	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+ ½
8⅛	CalLf pf1.10	12. 7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+ ⅛
24⅜	ColPtC 1.60a	5.2 5 6	30⅞	30¾	30¾— ⅜
9⅞	Camco .20	1.1 9 38	18	17½	17½— ½
3	CoChbA	25	5½	5½	5½+ ⅛
6⅜	CdnHomO	20 164	10½	10⅛	10⅛— ⅜
4½	CdMarc .30	3.7 8 168	8⅛	8	8⅛+ ⅛
10⅜	CdnMerr	12 3	14	14	14
46⅞	CdnSupO	11 146	71¼	69⅞	71 +1¼
3⅜	CapitlFd .20	4.6 5 2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
24⅜	Carnat 1.50	5.7 8 156	26⅝	26¼	26⅜+ ¼
53¼	CaroPLpf 5	9.3 z50	53½	53½	53½
4¼	CarrolDv	10 43	6	5¾	6
13⅞	CastlAM 1b	6.9 5 10	14½	14⅜	14½+ ⅛
6⅛	Cavitrn	31 14	9¼	9	9¼
33¼	CenM pf3.50	9.9 z10	35¼	35¼	35¼— ⅛
5½	CentSe .65	11. 12	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+ ⅛
3½	CentryF	6 99	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
11⅞	Cenvill 1	6.6 5 39	15½	15	15¼+ ⅜
2⅛	CertifCp	7 14	4	4	4
11-16	Certron	17	1	15-16	15-16
3⅝	Cetec .08	1.7 11 14	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
6¼	ChadMl .60	8.7 6 2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛
1¾	ChampHo	99	2	1⅞	2
13⅛	ChartM	5 11	13¾	13½	13½— ¼
20½	ChiRv 1.60a	5.7 13 91	29⅞	28	28¼—1¼
15⅝	ChiefDev 1e	3.7 22 199	u28⅜	27⅛	27⅛— ⅜
7	ChilinCp .28	4.1 4 19	7⅛	d 6⅞	6⅞— ½
12	CircleK 1	6.8 7 x40	15	14¾	14¾
7	Citation .56	4.9 7 53	11½	11	11½+ ½
10¼	CityGas .92	8.2 5 2	11¼	11¼	11¼
3	Clabir .14b	3.7 11 6	3¾	3⅞	3¾
6½	Clarmt .30e	3.4 25	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
3⅛	ClarkC .15e	3.9 5 2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
5⅜	Clarostat	8 44	u11¾	10⅞	11¾+ ½
13⅞	Clausng 1.32	6.6 7 5	20	20	20 — ⅜
8⅜	Clopay .32	3.6 5 16	8⅞	8¾	8⅞+ ¼
2⅛	Cohu .16e	4.9 10 33	3¼	3¼	3¼
14⅜	Colemn .80	5.0 7 35	16⅛	16	16⅛+ ¼
9⅜	ColCml	24 91	12½	12⅛	12½
6⅜	Colwell .60	5.9 7 190	10⅛	10	10⅛— ⅛
20⅜	Cominc 2	6.7 9 2	30	29½	30 + ½
15⅜	ComAll .40	2.2 6 1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞— ⅛
13⅛	ComAl pf1.60	11. 3	15	14⅞	15 + ¼
9⅛	CommMtl .60	3.6 5 38	16¾	16	16¾+ ⅛
13⅞	Comdlnt	5 213	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜+ ⅜
8⅜	Compo .20	2.1 13 54	9⅝	9½	9½
1⅛	CompuD	8 13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1-16	Compinv	2	3⅛	3	3⅛
10⅜	Conchm .80	5.2 5 41	15⅞	15½	15½— ⅜
3⅛	ConcrdF	6 4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
8⅜	Condec .30f	3.4 36 20	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞— ⅛
5	ConnrHm	4 3	7¼	7¼	7¼— ⅛
3½	Conroy .16	3.7 5 3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
5¼	ConsDG	838 36	8½	8⅜	8⅜
8⅛	ConsRef .60	6.6 9 8	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
4	ContMtl	7 5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+ ⅛
¼	ContTel wt	23	⅜	5-16	5-16— ⅛
5¼	Cookin .20e	3.3 3 2	6	5⅞	6 + ⅛
12½	CookP .60	2.0 13 11	30¼	30	30¼— ⅛
13	CoreLb .28	1.4 14 23	21	20⅜	20⅝— ⅛
13⅜	Cornlius .80	4.9 8 19	16¼	15⅞	16¼+ ½
3¼	Coscolnc	12 1	11¼	11¼	11¼
⅛	Cousins wt	1	⅜		⅜
2⅞	Cramer	9 4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞— ¼
1⅞	CrestFd	6 4	2¼	2¼	2¼+ ⅛
9½	CrestOil .24a	2.1 14 21	11½	11¼	11½+ ¼
14¼	Crompt 1.40	5.7 4 8	24⅞	24	24⅞+ ⅝
20⅞	CwnCP .60a	1.9 3 32	32⅛	31½	32 + ⅜
7	Crownin .28	3.5 4 14	8	7⅞	8 + ⅜
9¼	CrutcR .36	2.5 14 41	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜+ ⅛
14⅞	CrystlO .40	2.5 28	24½	23⅞	24⅜+ ⅝
16⅞	CubicCp .60	3.5 7 12	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
16¼	Curtice 1.10	6.3 5 4	17⅞	17¾	17⅞— ⅛
	— D—D—D —				
2⅝	DCL	5 2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2⅛	DWG .49f	18. 9 34	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
6⅞	Damson	24 47	8½	8¼	8⅛— ¼
13⅞	Datapd .30	1.6 9 198	19⅛	18⅞	18¾— ¼
8⅞	DayMn .25e	2.2 20 9	11¾	11⅛	11⅛— ⅛

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
7⅛ 1¾	DeRose	13 3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10⅝ 6	DelhiOH .05e	.6 31 29	8⅛	8	8
9⅞ 6⅞	DeltwdF .60	7.9 4 1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+ ⅛
23 15⅜	DenTol .20	1.1 15 5	17½	17½	17½
2⅜ 1⅛	DesonJw	14	1⅛	d 1	1⅛
15⅞ 8¼	DevCpA	5 173	15⅜	13	15⅛+2⅛
5⅞ 2⅜	Digicon	24 20	4	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
2¼ 13-16	Diodes	27	1⅛	1½	1½
36 10⅛	Documat	11 32	21⅜	20⅞	21¼+ ⅜
98½ 49⅞	DomePt	9 702	u101	98¾	99⅞+2⅞
22½ 12¼	Domtar 1.80a	8.3 5 153	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝+ ⅜
19⅛ 9	Downy .40	2.7 4 2	14¾	14¾	14¾
19⅜ 16⅞	DrexUt 1.56	8.5 1	18¼	18¼	18¼— ⅛
14⅝ 7	DrFair .40	4.6 9 33	8¾	8⅝	8¾+ ½
1⅜ 13-16	Dunlop .08r	6.1 5 2	15-16	15-16	15-16
18¼ 13	DuplxPd .80	4.4 4 6	18¼	18⅛	18⅛— ⅛
13½ 8⅝	DurTst .40b	4.0 10 29	10	9⅞	10 + ⅛
6⅛ 2¾	Dynictn .07e	1.7 11 23	4⅛	4	4⅛+ ⅛
21½ 12¼	Dyneer .72	3.6 6 13	20	19¾	20 + ¼
	— E—E—E —				
7 3⅛	EAC .21e	5.3 11	4	3⅞	4 + ⅛
18 11¼	EarthRes 1	6.2 7 50	16½	16⅛	16⅛
22¾ 16½	EsfnCo 1.20	6.8 9 1	17¾	17¾	17¾+ ⅛
5⅝ 1⅜	Edmos	8	2¼	2⅛	2¼
21½ 10⅝	EDO .50	2.8 8 14	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
13⅜ 7⅛	Ehren .10a	.9 9 21	11⅜	11⅛	11¼+ ⅛
7¼ 3⅜	ElAudD	3 26	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
24½ 15	Electrog 1	6.1 8 1	16½	16½	16½— ⅛
15⅜ 8½	ElecEng .24	2.2 9 6	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
34 23⅛	ElecAm 1.20	4.2 6 12	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝+ ¼
8¼ 6⅜	EmrRd	4 7	7	6⅞	7 + ⅛
10½ 5⅜	EngyRs .24	3.4 11 96	7½	6½	7⅛+ ⅜
17⅛ 11⅜	EsqRd .57e	3.6 5 4	16⅛	16	16 — ¼
5 1¼	EtzLav .10e	2.6 14 1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
20⅜ 13	EvansAr .40	2.3 9 x19	17½	17⅛	17½— ⅛
18 7⅜	Exactn .40f	2.2 16 14	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+ ⅛
	— F—F—F —				
9½ 3⅛	FSF Ind .12	3.0 53	4⅛	4	4 + ⅛
15¼ 7⅜	Fablnd .50	3.7 4 1	13½	13½	13½
3⅛ 1¼	FairHob	2	1½	1½	1½
4⅞ 2½	FairmC .15	5.0 10 3	3	3	3
16½ 7½	FamDlr .36	3.1 7 5	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝+ ¼
3½ 2⅛	FamRc	7 25	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
15 8⅞	FannyF .50e	5.2 8 1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
14 7⅛	FayDrg .20b	2.3 7 6	8⅞	8¾	8⅞+ ¼
21 11⅛	FedMart .60	3.4 8 2	17¾	17¾	17¾
19½ 14¾	FedRt 1.36	8.9 13 5	15¼	15¼	15¼
7⅞ 4⅜	FedRes	35 50	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+ ¼
28⅞ 18⅝	Felmnt .20	.8 18 5	26¼	25⅞	26¼+ ⅛
5⅝ 2	Fidelco	5	4	4	4
16 11	FinGen .40b	3.0 7 72	13½	12¾	13½+1
13⅜ 10¼	FinGnA .40b	3.9 9	10¼	d10⅛	10¼— ⅛
24⅜ 13⅞	FISLSh 1b	5.2 5 3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
6¼ 3¼	Fsimrk	4 3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
19⅝ 10	FischrP 1f	8.1 7 1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+ ⅛
19⅛ 15⅛	FitchGE 1.80	9.7 5 1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝— ⅛
5⅞ 2⅛	Flagg	8 10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
11⅝ 3⅜	FlanEnt	7 18	4⅞	4¾	4¾
41⅛ 19⅝	FlightSf .28	.9 16 20	33	32¾	32¾— ¼
4¾ 2⅞	FloCap	7	3½	3½	3½— ⅛
12 5½	FlaRck .21e	2.5 4 6	8⅞	8¼	8¼
17¼ 4⅜	FlowGen	13 87	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝+ ¼
16⅛ 10⅛	Flowers .42	3.9 6 6	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
36¾ 18½	FlukeJ .96f	2.9 13 28	33⅞	33⅛	33⅝— ⅛
10 5⅞	Foodrm .50	7.4 4 3	6¾	6⅞	6¾+ ¼
73 56	FordCan 5a	8.7 13 z570	57½	57¼	57¼— ¼
25⅛ 8⅝	ForestC .10	.9 10	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
7½ 4¼	FranklnRt	18 5	6¾	6¾	6¾+ ⅛
11¾ 5¼	Franks .32	3.2 7 16	10⅛	9½	10⅛+ ¾
7 4½	Friedm .28b	5.1 4 3	5½	5½	5½+ ⅛
15⅝ 7⅜	FriendFr	22	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
12½ 9½	Friona .40	4.1 3 30	10¼	9¾	9¾— ⅜
9½ 6	Frischs .30b	4.8 5 26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
19⅝ 8⅜	FronlA .20b	1.8 5 10	10⅞	10¾	10⅞+ ⅛
	— G—G—G —				
2⅞ 1	GIExpl	8 173	1½	1½	1½
6½ 1⅜	GIT	10 16	5½	5⅜	5½
10⅛ 4	GRI .30	5.5 8 19	5⅝	5½	5½
9⅝ 5⅛	Galaxy .06f	1.8 3 1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+ ¼
16 6⅝	Garan .81e	10. 4 9	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞
4½ 2⅛	Garland	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
28½ 8⅝	GatLiet .40b	2.1 6 28	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+ ⅛
4 2⅛	Gaylrd .05e	2.0 4 1	2½	2½	2½+ ⅛
5 2½	GnEmp .24a	6.9 5 1	3½	3½	3½
10⅞ 4¼	GenExp	578	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞+ ⅜
5⅜ 2⅜	GenHous	3 4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8⅛ 3	Genge .10e	2.2 6 2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
5 1½	Genisco	10 22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
8 4⅛	GenvDr .10r	2.2 5 22	4½	4½	4½
19⅝ 13⅜	GerbSc .20	1.1 7 12	17½	17¼	17½+ ½
24⅞ 17¾	GiantF 1.30	6.0 5 7	21¾	21⅝	21⅝— ⅜
14⅛ 7⅞	GnlYell .50e	4.8 8 41	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
7¼ 4⅜	Glasrock	14 5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
28⅞ 18⅝	Glatfltr 1.20	4.4 7 5	27⅛	27	27⅛— ⅛
11⅞ 6	GlenGer .16	1.9 5 5	8⅝	8½	8½
30 12⅜	Glnmr .72	3.4 7 4	21⅛	21	21
14 7¾	Globeln .70	6.6 9 14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+ ½
11¾ 7¼	Glasser .40	4.1 5 5	9¾	9¾	9¾+ ⅛
6½ 3⅜	Gldblatt	27	3½	3½	3½
19½ 7	GoldnCyc	196	7⅛	d 6⅞	6⅞— ½
44⅞ 5⅜	GldNugt .08f	.5 22 180	17⅞	16⅞	17¼+ ½
15⅞ 7	GoldWH .64	8.1 4 9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+ ⅛
1 ⅛	Goldfield	2	¾	11-16	11-16
3⅛ 1⅜	GoodLS	3 1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
26 18⅝	GormR 1.20a	6.0 7 1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+ ¼
10¼ 7½	GouldT .88	8.8 10 1	10	10	10 — ⅛
13¼ 6¼	GrahMf .30	3.3 28 1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
11⅞ 6	GrandAu	3.6 6 13	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
18⅜ 8⅜	GrndCtl .50	4.8 5 25	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞— ⅛
19½ 8⅜	GranerA	10 14	11⅛	11½	11½
9 5⅛	GtAmInd	4 7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛
8 4⅜	GtBasinP	25 49	5⅝	5½	5½
26¼ 18⅜	GtLkCh .24	1.0 12 11	23⅞	23	23⅞+ ½
3⅜ 1⅜	Greenmn	2	2	2	2
23⅞ 10½	Guilford .60	3.5 3 4	17⅞	17⅜	17⅛— ⅜
35½ 23⅛	GifCan 1.40	4.0 9 22	35⅜	35	35⅛+ ⅞
11⅜ 5	Gulfstrm	7 12	7¼	7	7¼+ ¼
	— H—H—H —				
15 9¼	HallsM .80	7.6 4 12	10½	10⅛	10½+ ⅜
8⅛ 3½	Hampin	4 2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+ ⅛
8 5⅛	HanSgRt	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
31¼ 21½	Harland 1	3.9 10 37	25⅞	25½	25⅞+ ⅛
5⅝ 1¼	Harvey	4 4	2½	2½	2½
9⅝ 3⅛	Hasbro .28	3.6 9 13	5½	5½	5½
7½ 3⅜	HawalA	538 1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6⅞ 3	Heinick .10	2.5 8 18	4	4	4
2¼ 1⅛	HeltmMtp	5	1½	1⅞	1⅞
12⅜ 4⅝	HIGInc .00r	.4 7 4	7⅜	7½	7⅝+ ¼
14⅞ 4⅜	HiShear .20	1.9 7 35	11⅜	10⅛	10¾+ ½
7½ 3⅜	Highland	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜+ ⅛
9¼ 5½	HollyCp	10 304	8⅞	7½	8⅛+ ½
41¼ 33¼	HomeOA 1.30	3.0 9 219	u43¼	41	42¼+1½
37¼ 30½	HomeOB 1.30	2.7 8 3	u38	38	38 + ½
27¾ 21⅛	Hormel 1.48	5.8 5 14	25½	24¾	25½+ ¾
16 6⅜	HornHar	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞— ⅛
13¼ 8½	HospM .60	5.8 28 25	10⅜	10	10⅜+ ⅜
21 15⅞	Hotel 1.77e	11. 12 3	16¾	16⅛	16¾+ ¼
7⅞ 4⅜	HousRon .50	7.5 4 10	6⅝	6½	6⅝+ ⅜
6⅞ 3	HouseVI	18 12	3½	3⅜	3⅜
28⅞ 13½	HouOM .80	4.7 8 594	17⅞	16½	17⅛+ ½
26 15⅛	HouO pf1.69	8.7 34	19½	19	19½+ ¼
12¾ 6½	HowelC .40	3.4 10 8	11⅞	11¾	11¾— ⅛
31½ 22¼	HubellA 1.44	5.6 8 2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝— ⅛
31⅞ 23⅛	HubellB 1.44	5.6 8 2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
54½ 33⅝	HudBO 2	4.0 9 65	50	49¼	50 + ½
15⅛ 8¼	Huffy .68	6.0 6 8	11¼	11⅛	11⅛— ⅛
8½ 3¼	HuntH .16e	3.7 5 2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
47¼ 24½	HuskyO 1	2.7 7 114	36⅞	36¼	36½+ ½
7⅞ 3	Hycel	54 3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
	— I—I—I —				
5⅞ 3½	ICH .15e	3.9 4 31	3⅞	3½	3⅞+ ¼
10 6⅞	ICM .50e	6.3 10 2	8	8	8 — ⅛
5⅜ 3⅜	IFS Ind .14	3.0 5 13	4	3⅞	4 + ⅛
16⅝ 8⅝	IMC .28	2.5 3 2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+ ⅛
6⅜ 3¼	Imperind	4 2	5	4⅞	5
22⅞ 16⅜	ImpOil 1	4.5 9 118	22⅜	22	22⅜+ ¼
3 15-16	InflightSv	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2¼ 1	Inolex	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼
19¾ 8	Instron .40	2.1 9 35	19	18½	18⅞+ ½
2 ⅜	InstrSys	28 405	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
19¾ 8⅜	InsSv pf.28f	2.6 9	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
12⅛ 4	IntegRes	9 41	6¾	6½	6¾+ ⅛
8 6	IntCtyGs .28	3.6 7 12	7¾	7½	7¾+ ⅜
16⅞ 10⅞	Intrmk .15e	1.3 6 7	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜— ⅛
4½ 2¼	IntBknt	18 94	3	2⅞	3 + ½
3½ 1¼	IntFdSvc	30	14	1⅜	1⅜— ⅛
24¼ 15	IntGenl 1.40	5.6 5 298	u26½	24	25⅛+2⅞
10 4½	IntProt .38	5.3 4 13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
14¼ 7⅜	Intplast .20	2.1 8 3	9½	9½	9½— ¼
4½ 1⅛	InvestFla	1 11	2¾	2¾	2¾
38⅛ 23¼	InvDvA 1.28	3.4 12 55	37½	37⅛	37½
9⅜ 5⅞	InvDvB .32	3.5 8 1	9¼	9¼	9¼— ⅛
9⅝ 7	InvRIT .55e	6.7 13 3	8¼	8¼	8¼
28⅞ 15½	Ionics	11 11	20⅛	19¾	20
34½ 13½	IroqBrd .30	1.1 9 85	26⅞	25¼	26¾+1⅞
5½ 3	Irvinind .10	3.3 22	3	3	3
	— J—J—J —				
17⅛ 8⅞	Jacobs .50b	4.0 6 5	12⅜	12½	12½— ⅜
11⅛ 5¼	Jensen 1.40f	17. 4 7	8½	8⅜	8⅜— ¼
3 1⅜	Jetronic	9 7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜— ⅛
11¼ 5⅛	JohnPd .36	6.1 10 1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+ ⅛
4⅛ 2¼	JuniperP	40 50	4⅛	4	4 — ⅛
	— K—K—K —				
6⅛ 3¼	KTelin .30e	6.2 10 26	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+ ⅛
4⅞ 1⅜	Kaisin 3c	14	2¼	2¼	2¼
10⅝ 3½	KapokT	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛
15⅛ 8	KayCp .50	3.5 7 10	14¼	14¼	14¼+ ¼
17⅛ 7⅜	KenaiCp	6 98	10⅞	10½	10⅞+ ½
7⅛ 3⅜	Ketchm .23f	5.4 5	4¼	4¼	4¼
7⅜ 3⅜	Key Co .20e	4.7 4 1	4¼	4¼	4¼+ ⅛
3⅛ 2⅛	KinArk	8 1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3⅜ 1	KingOpt	7	1¼	1¼	1¼— ⅛
21¼ 15¾	KingRd .32	2.0 6 56	16¼	15⅞	16 — ⅜
33⅜ 15⅛	KirbyEx	7 58	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞+ ¾
6⅞ 3⅝	Kit Mfg	4 9	4¼	4	4¼+ ¼
7⅞ 3⅜	KuhnStr	13 8	3¾	3⅜	3¾+ ⅛
	— L—L—L —				
6⅛ 2½	LSB .10r	2.4 11 1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3⅛ 1⅜	LaBarge .06e	3.0 17 7	2	2	2
6⅞ 3⅜	LaMaur .20	3.7 18 2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
6⅞ 2¼	LaPnt	3	2½	2½	2½
12¼ 8	LQuint 1.08f	13. 12 167	8¾	8¼	8½+ ¼
6½ 1⅛	LatyRod	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼
3½ 2	LakeSh	10 5	2¾	2⅝	2 11-16+1-16

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
10 2½	Landmk	3 17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
8⅝ 4½	Laneco .20b	2.7 4 17	7¾	7⅝	7½— ¼
17⅞ 15⅞	LeaRonal .60	3.8 8 5	16	16	16
8½ 3⅜	LeePh	18 37	5¾	5⅛	5⅛
15⅝ 6⅜	LehighP	4 7	13¾	13½	13½— ⅛
18½ 11	LeighPd .80	4.5 7 3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
8⅞ 2⅞	LeisureT	4 17	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+ ⅛
12 5⅝	LibtyFb .39f	5.7 4 9	7	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛
9⅛ 5⅜	Lightolr .24	2.7 6 15	9	8⅞	9 + ⅛
6⅛ 3¾	LincAm	5 76	5¾	5½	5½— ⅜
5⅝ 2½	LloydsE	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4⅛ 1⅜	Lodge .08e	2.9 13 6	2¾	2⅞	2¾+ ⅛
33¾ 16¾	Lohmn 1.20	4.6 9 13	26	25⅞	26 + ¼
26⅜ 6½	LoewT wt	101	15⅞	15	15½+ ½
32¼ 20⅝	LouisCe 1.44	5.1 9 2	28¼	28⅛	28¼+ ⅛
8⅞ 3½	LundyEl	7 2	5	5	5
3⅞ 1⅞	Lynnwear	6 23	2⅜	2¼	2⅜— ¼
	— M—M—M —				
7⅛ 3⅜	MPO	5 2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3⅞ ½	Macrod	29 32	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
20½ 17⅞	MePS 1.84	9.9 5 7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+ ¼
9½ 4⅜	MonrC .40	5.8 5 14	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+ ⅛
14⅛ 8⅝	Marlene .14e	1.1 5 5	13	12⅞	13
22⅝ 20	Marm pf2.25	11. 6	20¾	20½	20¾+ ¼
26½ 13	MarlPr .40	3.2 4 45	12⅞	d12½	12⅝— ⅜
17 8½	Masind .60a	5.5 11 10000 47	11½	11	11 — ⅜
7¼ 4	Masters	4 3	6	6	6
26¾ 11½	MaterRe .28	1.2 11 10	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+ ⅜
21⅜ 2¼	Matrix	3	12	11¾	12 + ½
5⅛ 2⅝	MaulTec .14	4.7 14	3	2⅞	3
6⅝ 3⅜	McCulO	27 122	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+ ⅛
6¼ 2⅜	McKeon	6 2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+ ⅜
22⅝ 14⅝	Means 1.20	7.1 7 21	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+ ⅜
13⅞ 7⅝	Medalst .50	5.3 5 9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
6½ 2⅛	MedalnGp	7 1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛
23⅞ 13⅜	MedioG .60	2.9 9 15	20¾	20½	20½
13½ 6¼	Megalnt .24	2.9 5 81	8⅝	7⅞	8¼+ ⅜
25⅞ 13⅝	MEMCo .90	5.8 7 7	15½	15⅜	15½+ ¼
13⅛ 8	MercSL .50	4.8 4 11	10⅜	10¼	10⅜+ ⅛
9⅝ 6⅝	MetPro .15	2.0 9 6	7½	7⅜	7½
37⅝ 20⅜	Metpth .32	1.0 19 40	33¼	32⅞	32⅞— ¼
3⅝ 1⅞	MichGen	9 287	2⅜	2¼	2¼
8 5	MchSug .05e	.7 13	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
3⅞ 3	MichS pf.24	8.0 3	3	3	3
24⅝ 10	MidlGls .40	2.7 8 78	15	14⅛	14⅞+1
10⅛ 6⅛	Miller H	11 2	9½	9½	9½
54¾ 47½	MinP pf 5	10. v50	49½	49	49 + ¼
5½ 1⅜	MissnIT	25 19	5	5	5
25⅞ 13⅝	MitchlE .12	.6 8 127	20⅝	20	20⅛— ¼
17½ 8⅝	MlteCp .40	3.1 5 4	13	12⅞	12⅞
7⅝ 5⅜	MonMg .44	7.0 6 3	6¼	6¼	6¼— ¼
49 42	MonP pf4.40	10. z10	42	42	42
17½ 11	Moog .40b	2.6 8 15	15⅝	15	15¼+ ½
9 4½	MorInSh .32	5.8 4 60	5½	5⅜	5½— ⅛
11⅛ 8¾	MovStr .52	5.2 5 3	10	10	10
5½ 1⅛	Movielab	12 49	3¼	3½	3⅛+ ⅛
	— N—N—N —				
13 11	NFC .15	1.3 7 2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+ ⅛
18 10¼	Nopco .20	2.0 6 7	10⅞	10¼	10¼— ⅛
7½ 4¼	Nardo .20	3.7 9 8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
36 15⅝	NatCSS .32	1.1 13 156	28⅝	27½	28⅝+ ¾
8⅞ 5¼	NatEdu .12e	1.6 6 48	7⅝	7¼	7¾+ ⅛
16½ 7⅛	NtHlIE	8 5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
4 1⅞	NKinney	14	2¼	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
7 2½	NtParag	18	2⅜	2¼	2¼— ⅛
12⅛ 4⅞	NtPatent	66	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+ ⅛
6⅞ 5	NtSecR .48e	9.1 8 2	5¼	5¼	5¼
7½ 3	NtSpinn .20	3.5 7 14	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛
15⅞ 7⅛	NatwHo .40	2.6 11 17	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
9¼ 3¼	NelsLB .66f	11. 6 100	7⅛	6⅛	6¼— ½
2⅜ 1⅜	NestLM .05e	2.1 6 1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
29⅞ 13	NHamp .80a	3.4 7 5	23⅞	23½	23½— ½
2½ 1⅜	Nidria .05e	3.3 8 9	1½	1½	1½
17⅛ 9	NMxAr .21f	1.7 25 16	12⅝	12	12⅝+ ½
11 5⅝	NProc .55e	8.1 8 12	6¾	6⅝	6¾+ ⅛
32 18⅝	NYTim .80	3.0 20 19	26½	26⅜	26½
12⅝ 6⅞	NewbE .50	7.3 36 9	7	6⅞	6⅞+ ⅜
35¼ 19⅝	Newcor 1	3.7 6 5	27	26⅞	26⅞+ ⅛
6½ 2⅝	Nichols .02r	.4 6 1	5	5	5
2½ 1¼	Noelind	10 19	1⅜	1¼	1¼— ⅛
11⅜ 3½	Nolex	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
13⅞ 10⅜	Nori pf 1.50	12. 2	12¼	12¼	12¼+ ⅛
25 2⅛	Nortek .04	.4 9 32	10	9⅝	9⅞
25⅜ 13	NoARoy .20	1.2 6 35	17	16½	17 + ⅜
12½ 7⅛	NoCdO	9 40	10⅞	10	10⅛+ ⅛
13¼ 12¼	NoestBk 1.04	8.4 6 1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
49¼ 43	NIPS pf4.25	9.2 z100	46	45¼	46 +1
18¾ 9⅝	NuclData	4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+ ⅛
28⅞ 18	Numac .07f	.3 31 11	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛
	— O—O—O —				
17¼ 9½	Oakwd .12b	1.1 5 2	10¾	10¾	10¾+ ¼
16 11	OhSealy .84	5.7 9 1	14¾	14¾	14¾+ ¼
20 13¼	OnLine .24	1.5 11 29	16⅝	16⅜	16½+ ⅛
44½ 21	OOkiep	31 z450	41⅞	41	41⅞
14¼ 6½	OrioleH .35e	3.9 3 1	9	9	9
5¼ 2⅝	Ormand	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
19½ 12¼	OSulivn .80	5.2 5 5	15⅜	15¼	15¼— ¼
11 5⅜	OutdrSp .20	2.2 8 1	9¼	9¼	9¼+ ⅛
5⅛ 1½	OxfordFt	2	3¾	3¾	3¾
9¾ 3½	OzarkA .20e	4.1 4 20	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+ ¼
	— P—Q —				
2 ¾	PF Ind	20	15-16	15-16	15-16—1-16
17⅞ 14⅞	PGEpfA 1.50	9.9 6	15¼	15⅛	15⅛— ⅛
16⅛ 13⅜	PGEpfB 1.37	9.8 7	14⅛	13¾	14 + ¼
16 12	PGEpfC 1.25	9.9 1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝— ¼
15⅞ 11	PGEpfD 1.25	10. 4	12¼	12	12 — ¼
14⅞ 12	PGEpfG 1.20	9.2 1	13	13	13 + ⅛
26½ 21⅞	PGEpfV 2.32	9.9 6	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜— ⅛
29⅞ 24⅜	PGEpfT 2.54	9.8 24	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝— ⅛
30⅞ 25	PGEpfS 2.62	10. 318	26⅜	26¼	26¼— ⅛
28 23⅜	PGEpfR 2.37	9.9 8	24⅛	24	24 + ⅛
24½ 20½	PGEpfP 2.05	9.8 1	21	21	21
23½ 20	PGEpfO 2	9.7 3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
23 18⅞	PGEpfM 1.96	9.7 1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
26 21¾	PGEpfL 2.25	9.9 2	22¾	22⅝	22⅝+ ⅛
24½ 20⅛	PGEpfK 2.04	9.7 1	21	21	21
26½ 22½	PGEpfJ 2.32	10. 1	23	23	23 — ¼
52⅞ 42⅞	PacLt pf4.50	10. z60	45	44½	45 + ¾
88 73	PacLt pf7.64	10. z60	75	75	75 + ¾
59 48	PacPLpf 5	9.6 z125	53	52	52 +1
23½ 11	PacScle .32	2.6 7 6	12⅛	12⅛	12¼+ ⅛
33¼ 27⅞	PallCp .52	1.9 13 21	27½	27⅛	27⅞+ ¼
2¾ 1⅜	PalomrF	29	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
30⅛ 18⅛	Parsons 1	5.3 6 42	19	18⅝	18⅝— ⅛
11 6	PatoC 2e	20. 4 57	10⅛	10	10¼+ ¼
45⅛ 14⅞	PeboIB 1	2.5 13 10	40¾	40⅜	40⅝+ ¼
7⅞ 5	PeerTu .24a	3.6 6 1	6¾	6⅝	6¾— ⅛
1⅛ ⅛	PennDix wt	12	13-16	¾	¾—1-16
12¾ 10½	PenEM	6 4	12⅛	12	12⅛+ ⅛
18½ 12⅛	PenTr 1	6.9 6 1	14½	14½	14½+ ¼
3½ 2⅜	PECo .42f	16. 3 9	2⅝	2½	2⅝
17 14⅞	PenRE 1.45	9.2 8 10	15⅞	15¾	15¾— ¼
5⅛ 3½	PenobS .20	4.8 7 10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2½ ⅜	Pentron	8 35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
25¼ 10	PepCom .48a	2.4 8 544	21⅞	20	20⅛— ¼
15¼ 8½	Perini .40	3.8 10 14	11	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
12¾ 6⅛	PetroLe	6 65	9½	8⅞	9 — ¼
11⅜ 8¼	PhilLD .68r	7.1 4 7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
5¼ 2	Phoenix	50	3	2¾	3 + ¼
12 7	PicNPay .28	3.1 6 10	9¼	9⅛	9⅛— ⅜
6⅞ 1	PioneerS	2 88	5½	5⅜	5⅜
7¼ 3	PionTx .20f	13	3⅜	3⅛	3¼+ ⅛
7⅛ 5½	PitWVa .56	9.5 7 3	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛
31⅜ 20	PitDM 1.40	4.4 6 7	31¾	31½	31½+ ½
9¾ 4⅞	Plantind	63	6	5⅝	5⅝+ ⅜
3⅞ 1⅝	PlymR A	39 5	2⅞	2⅝	2¾— ⅛
24⅛ 8½	Polychr .20	.8 12 599	u25⅛	24⅛	24⅞+ ⅞
18½ 16¼	PostCp .50	2.9 8 1	17	17	17 — ⅛
17⅜ 10⅞	PrairleO	15 13	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+ ½
5⅝ 4¼	PrattRd .30	6.3 5 1	4¾	4¾	4¾
8 6¾	PrattR pf.66	8.8 1	7½	7½	7½+ ¼
28 22⅛	PrenHa 1.36	5.7 9 16	23¾	23½	23¾+ ⅜
3⅞ 1⅞	PresRIB	27 2	3	3	3 — ⅛
15⅞ 6⅜	Presley .62r	4.8 3 603	12⅞	10¾	12⅞+2⅛
25⅞ 4⅛	PrimMt	15 73	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛+ ⅜
13⅞ 9⅝	ProvGas .88	8.5 4 2	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜+ ¼
10½ 3⅞	PrudBld .24	6.0 5 14	4	4	4
25¼ 21⅜	PSPL pf2.34	10. 1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛— ¼
9¾ 7⅜	PulteH .24	2.7 3 9	8¾	8⅝	8¾+ ½
12¼ 3⅜	PuntaG	7 23	7	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛
11⅞ 9¼	Punta pf1.10	10. 18	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
	— R—R—R —				
12⅞ 9¾	RBInd .24	2.3 7 31	10¾	10½	10⅝+ ¼
6⅛ 1⅞	REDM	5 13	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝— ¼
15 8⅞	RHMed .10e	1.1 6 6	9½	9¼	9½+ ⅛
8¼ 5¼	Rapan .10e	1.5 11 15	6⅞	6¾	6¾
23½ 12⅛	RanchEx	5 16	17½	17	17
17¼ 10⅞	RanerO	55 36	14⅞	14½	14¾+ ¼
32½ 19⅝	Ransbrg 1.20	4.9 7 14	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝+ ⅜
4¾ ¾	RapAm wt	13	3¼	3⅛	3¼+ ⅛
3⅝ 2	RothP	2	2¼	2¼	2¼+ ⅛
32⅞ 13½	Ravlnd .40	2.3 16 6	17⅞	17¼	17¼— ½
5⅞ 2⅞	Reading	8 8	4¼	4	4¼+ ⅜
13⅞ 10	RlincT 1.40	12. 6 5	11⅜	11¼	11¼— ¼
5½ 2⅛	ReevesT	47 184	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
8¼ 4	RetoTr .25e	4.8 4 10	5½	5¼	5¼
19⅛ 14⅜	RemAr 1a	6.3 5 x16	16	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛
14 5⅜	RepGvp .40	3.2 4 2	12½	12½	12½
25 22	RNY pf2.12	9.2 4	23⅛	23	23 — ⅜
26⅛ 14½	ReshCor .24	1.6 7 72	15¼	15	15¼+ ⅜
69½ 20½	Resrt A	16 1628	47⅞	46	47⅛+ ½
108 27	Resrt B	26 z3000	78	74	76 +1⅜
7⅛ 1⅞	ResiAssc	12 7	2⅞	2⅝	2¾
13¼ 4⅞	RexNore	13 7	10	10	10 + ⅛
8¼ 3¼	RibletP .12	1.8 4 61	6⅝	6½	6⅝+ ⅛
10⅛ 5⅞	Richton .44	6.1 4 84	7⅛	7	7¼
50⅞ 25⅞	RiievCo	7 37	36	35⅞	36 + ⅛
16⅛ 8⅞	Robntch	151	11⅜	10⅝	10⅞—1⅝
8¼ 4½	Roblin .12	2.3 4 5	5⅜	5¼	5¼
13⅝ 10	Rockwoy 1	8.2 5 12	12⅛	12	12⅛+ ¼
40½ 23⅞	Rogers .20	.5 14 6	36½	36	36½+ ½
5 2⅞	RoncoT	5 1	3	3	3
8 3½	Rossmr	.2 2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
2⅝ 1⅛	Rusco	3 19	1⅝	1½	1½
6 2½	RBW Cp	13 5	4		4
19 10½	Russell .48	4.0 5 14	12⅜	12	12⅛+ ⅛
33½ 26⅞	RustCft .40	1.2 16 10	33⅛	33¼	33¼
	— S—S—S —				
5⅜ 4	SFM .20	4.8 5 1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3½ 1½	SGSec	1	2	2	2
3½ 1½	SMO	4 10	2	2	2 + ⅛
9⅝ 4⅞	SSP	8 3	4½	4½	4½— ⅛
16 9⅛	Salem .40a	3.3 6 3	12⅜	12¼	12¼— ⅛
3½ 1⅞	SCarlo	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+ ⅛
29¼ 25	SDgo pf 2.68	11. 11	25	d24¾	25

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
1 7-16	SFRE wt	2	⅝	⅝	⅝
23⅜ 18⅝	SanJW 1.60	7.8 10 2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝— ¼
14¾ 5	Sandgte .40	3.1 6 4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
10⅛ 6½	SoundrL .30	3.3 7 75	9	8⅞	9 + ⅛
9¼ 5⅛	ScheibE .56	9.7 14 6	5⅞	5⅝	5¾+ ⅛
21⅞ 12⅞	Schnull .88a	6.3 4 2	14	14	14 + ⅛
7⅛ 5	SchoolP .40	7.6 13 8	5¼	5¼	5¼
6 3½	Schrodr .16	4.6 10 5	3½	3½	3½— ⅛
37½ 20¾	SciAtla .20	.6 15 14	34½	34⅛	34½+ ¼
36½ 27⅛	Scope .50	1.4 8 2	u36⅛	36¼	36¼+ ⅛
23 16¼	ScurryR	11 1	21½	21½	21½— ¼
9¾ 3⅜	Sealctro	5 5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
15⅝ 7	SeasnAll .20	1.4 21 74	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
4⅜ 2½	SecMtg	29	3⅝	3½	3½— ⅛
⅛ 1-128	SecMtg wt	9	3-64	3-128	1-32
11⅜ 6⅛	Selas .36	4.9 5 9	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
8 5⅜	Semtch .20b	3.4 13 3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛
8¼ 4⅜	Srvlsco .36	5.8 5 6	6¼	6	6¼
6⅛ 2⅜	Servo	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
8⅜ 4	ShaerS .40e	6.8 7 38	6	5½	5⅞+ ⅜
24⅜ 11⅞	Sharon 1	4.8 5 5	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞— ⅜
8¼ 5⅛	Shawin .50b	9.1 6 25	5½	5½	5½
8¼ 2½	SheltrR	5 12	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+ ¼
41 22	ShenanO	103	40⅝	40½	40½
6 3⅛	Shopwell	13 13	5	4⅞	5 + ¼
42½ 19	Showbt 1	4.7 7 10	21¼	20⅞	21¼+ ⅜
17 8	Silco .56	3.8 7 20	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞— ⅜
14⅜ 9¼	Sigma .40	2.9 7 11	14	13⅞	14 + ¼
11 4⅜	Sikes A .20e	2.5 5 8	8¼	8	8 — ⅛
15¼ 10¼	Silolnc .30	2.6 3 4	11½	11¼	11½+ ¼
16⅞ 5¼	Silvrcst .40e	6.7 5 6	6⅛	6	6
13⅛ 10½	Simkins .80	6.3 7 6	12⅞	11⅞	12⅜— ⅛
5⅞ 1⅞	Solitron	16 16	3½	3⅜	3⅜
25 11	SonderB .40	1.6 8 22	u25¼	24¾	25¼+ ¾
13½ 6⅝	Soundsn .40	5.1 3 1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+ ⅛
13¼ 10½	SCEd pf1.06	9.6 2	11	11	11 — ¼
13⅜ 10½	SCEd pf1.08	9.9 58	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞— ⅜
14¼ 11⅜	SCEd pf1.19	9.6 5	12½	12⅜	12⅜+ ⅛
18 13	SCEd pf1.45	9.2 3	15¾	15¾	15¾
19⅝ 16	SCEd pf1.30	6.8 16	19½	19⅛	19⅛— ⅛
27½ 20⅜	SCEd pf2.30	9.6 1	24	24	24 —1⅛
26½ 22¼	SCEd pf2.21	9.3 3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
90 77½	SCEd pf7.58	9.6 1	79	79	79 —1
11 7⅜	SwFlaBk .50	6.5 6 26	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
13½ 6⅛	Spector .20e	2.8 2 27	7⅛	7	7⅛— ⅛
6¾ 3⅝	Spectro	5 15	4	3⅞	4
7⅞ 2⅛	SpedOP .14r	2.7 17 4	5⅛	5	5⅛— ⅛
6⅝ 3	Spencer .16	3.7 5 21	4½	4¼	4⅜+ ⅛
23¼ 6½	StatfrdL	9 4	16¾	16¾	16¾
26½ 19⅜	StdAlln 1	4.5 6 23		22⅞	22⅜— ⅞
11⅞ 6⅜	StdCont .40b	5.0 5 5	8	7⅞	8 + ¼
12⅜ 6	StdMetl	13 57	11⅛	10⅝	10½— ¼
26 19¼	StProd 1.40	5.6 6 9	25	25	25
31⅜ 20½	StdShr .60f	2.4 8 8	25	24⅝	25 + ¼
13⅜ 4⅞	Stange .20	2.5 9 22	8	7⅞	7⅞
13⅞ 9¼	StarSup .80	6.5 4 2	12¼	12¼	12¼— ⅛
2⅝ 1¼	Stardust	1 5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+ ⅛
26⅞ 16	StepnCh .80	4.8 7 25	16¾	16½	16¾+ ⅛
1⅛ ⅜	SterlBcp wt	50	⅞	⅞	⅞+ ⅛
2¼ ⅞	SterlEl	6 24	1⅛	1	1⅛
4 2⅛	SterlExt .10	3.6 7 2	2¾	2¾	2¾+ ⅛
4¾ 2¼	Stevknit	11 10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
10 6⅝	StrutW .30b	3.4 15 59	8¾	8⅞	8¾+ ¼
2¼ ⅞	Summit	8 20	1⅝	1½	1⅝+ ¼
17½ 7	Sunair .50r	3.0 11 1	16½	16½	16½
22⅞ 12½	Sundnc .16b	.8 22 208	21½	20⅞	21⅛+ ¼
8⅝ 5⅜	SunshJr .36	6.3 5 4	5¾	5⅝	5¾+ ⅛
19⅝ 8⅛	Supind .25	1.9 6 238	13⅜	12½	12⅞— ⅜
11⅞ 6	SupSurg .32	3.9 6 1	8¼	8¼	8¼+ ⅛
28¼ 20½	Supron .30	1.1 17 22	27	26¾	27 + ⅛
11¼ 4⅞	Susqueh	4 101	6	5⅞	5⅞
14⅝ 9½	Susqh pf 1	10. 5	10	9⅞	10

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
7⅜ 3½	Syntay	36 20	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+ ⅛
38⅞ 21⅜	Syntex .90	2.7 9 698	33	32⅝	32⅞+ ½
33½ 19½	SyscoCp .56	1.9 8 14	29⅞	29½	29⅝— ⅛
23⅛ 10⅛	SystEng	13 99	14½	13⅞	14¼+ ½
	— T—T—T —				
13¼ 6⅛	TEC .40	5.6 9 2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+ ¼
16⅞ 8⅞	TobPd .20	1.7 7 2	12	11⅞	12
5⅞ 4	Tollevin wt	3	4	4	4
14⅛ 8⅜	TandB 1e	11. 5 11	9½	9⅜	9½+ ⅛
14⅛ 7¼	Tannet .28	3.4 4 22	8⅝	8¼	8¼— ⅜
3⅛ 1¼	TecnSym	11 26	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
9⅛ 3¼	TechOp	7 10	7	7	7 — ¼
4⅞ 2⅛	TechTp .07r	2.2 7 1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
7½ 3⅜	Tectrol .20	4.2 6 9	4¾	4⅝	4¾
38 16	TelonR	65 52	31⅞	28¼	31⅛+2⅞
14⅜ 7⅜	TeleCm .52	5.9 6 6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
27½ 15⅞	Telflex .40	2.3 10 15	17½	16⅞	17⅛+ ½
21⅞ 9¾	Telsci .60	3.6 13 4	16⅝	16⅝	16½+ ⅛
6 1½	Tenno	2	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
4½ 7-16	Tenneco wt	64	½	7-16	7-16
9 3½	Tenney .41f	7.3 9 1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
30½ 14½	Teradyn	8 29	16	15½	16 + ½
10⅞ 4⅜	TerraC .40	5.6 55 47	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+ ¼
15⅜ 7¼	TetraT	20 18	11½	11¼	11½+ ⅜
16⅝ 7⅝	TextAir .1a	1.4 9 48	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+ ⅛
57¼ 48	TxPL pf4.56	9.2 z50	49½	49½	49½—1
4⅞ 2⅞	ThreeD .20	5.3 4 3	3¾	3¾	3¾+ ⅛
19⅞ 13¼	Thriftm .80	4.7 4 14	17¼	17⅛	17⅛— ⅜
14⅛ 6⅞	TopsG .28	3.0 5 4	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+ ⅜
17½ 10⅜	TorinCp .80	5.0 7 14	16	15⅞	16 + ¼
18¼ 8⅞	TollPel .20	1.1 15 162	17¾	17⅜	17½+ ⅛
10⅞ 3	TolPet wt	44	10⅞	10	10¼+ ⅛
6⅞ 2	TownClry	8 21	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞— ⅛
7⅛ 2⅜	TransLux .05e	1.0 7 16	5	4⅞	4⅞
9⅞ 7⅜	TransOil .05e	.6 9 89	9⅛	9	9 — ⅛
9⅞ 4½	Tredwy .20	4.1 12 25	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
10 7	TriS/A .40	7.6 4 2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+ ¼
18⅞ 7⅛	TriaCp .15	1.0 9 8	15	14½	15 + ⅜
21⅝ 3 1-16	TuboM	122	17¾	17⅜	17⅜— ⅛
35⅜ 23⅜	TurnrC 1.80	6.5 8 8	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞+ ⅜
6½ 3⅛	TwinFr .15	3.9 6 3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
	— U—U—U —				
10⅝ 7⅛	U&I	50 6	9½	9⅜	9½+ ⅛
3⅜ 1⅜	UDS	10	2	2	2
4⅛ 2⅞	UIP .24	6.0 6 9	4	3⅞	4
4 1⅛	UNA .20	5.5 4 12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+ ⅜
7⅞ 4⅞	URS .40b	6.4 7 29	6⅝	6¼	6¼— ¼
10⅞ 4⅞	Unimax	7 5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
16 9¼	UAirPd .64	5.1 8 1	12½	12½	12½— ⅛
3⅛ 1½	UnFoods	7 10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3½ 2½	UNatCp	3	3¼	3¼	3¼
⅞ 1-128	UNatCp wt	3	1-16	1-16	1-16—1-16
6 5	URepInv .32e	6.2 15 1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
17¼ 10⅛	USBcpT .65r	4.2 13 20	15½	15¼	15⅛— ⅛
17½ 9⅞	USFiltr .32	2.9 7 72	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
11 7¾	UnRltT .81e	9.3 11 12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
4⅛ 2⅛	USRdium	3	2¼	2¼	2¼— ⅛
16⅞ 12⅞	USRbR 1a	6.6 7 2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛— ¼
12⅞ 6⅛	UnityB	23 5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛— ⅜
6 3⅛	UnivCla .05	.9 5 2	5½	5⅜	5½+ ⅛
16½ 10⅛	UnivRs .32	2.0 10 204	16	15	15⅝+ ⅝
16⅛ 9	UnivRu .72	7.8 4 3	9½	9¼	9¼— ⅜
	— V—V—V —				
14⅜ 7½	Valle's .81f	10. 8 13	7¾	7¾	7¾— ⅛
16⅜ 11	Valmac .80	5.2 6 15	15⅝	15½	15½
2¾ 2	ValueL .06e	2.4 20	2½	2½	2½
37⅞ 16⅞	VermtA .32b	1.9 6 2	17	16⅝	16⅝— ⅜
10⅛ 4¼	Vernitrn .10	1.6 7 83	6½	6¼	6⅜
8½ 1⅛	Veriiple	6 12	3½	3⅜	3½+ ¼
4 1½	Vesely	113 53	3¾	3⅜	3⅜— ⅜
5 1⅜	Viatech	5 13	1⅞	1¾	1⅞— ⅛
12¼ 5	Vishay	10 10	11	10¾	11 + ⅜

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
7 3¼	VisualG .16	3.1 8 8	5⅛	5	5⅛
4 2⅛	Vol Mer.12e	4.2 8 2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+ ⅛
18¼ 10	Voplex .52	4.1 5 8	12¾	12½	12¾+ ¼
5⅛ 2⅜	VulcCp .15e	3.2 5 12	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
	— W—W—W —				
6 2⅜	WTC .10	2.4 11 67	4¼	4¼	4¼
10¼ 6⅛	Wackht .40b	5.4 7 4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+ ⅛
18½ 10⅛	Walnaco	14 122	17⅜	17¼	17¼+ ¼
27¾ 20⅜	Walco .80	3.7 5 21	21½	20½	21½+ ⅜
11⅜ 5⅛	WallcS .28	3.6 9 23	8	7⅞	7⅞
37¼ 12¼	Wang .06	.2 18 47	31½	31	31¼+ ⅛
34⅞ 10⅜	Wang B .16	.5 17 69	29⅞	29¼	29⅜+ ¾
23⅜ 4½	WarnC pf.05	.4 43	12	11¾	12 +1
3⅜ 1⅜	WshHm	25 1	2	2	2 + ⅛
26¾ 22⅜	WshPost .36	1.6 8 44	23⅛	d22½	23⅛+ ½
7½ 4⅝	Watsco .30	5.5 7 1	5½	5½	5½
35⅝ 19⅜	Welburn 1a	3.0 6 266	33⅞	31½	33⅞+2⅛
19½ 10½	WelFln .48	3.0 3 19	15⅜	15½	15⅜
8⅞ 3⅞	Whippny .20	4.8 16	4⅛	4	4⅛
8⅜ 4¼	WhitCol .40	7.8 6 3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+ ⅛
7⅞ 3⅞	Whitehall	6 23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
8½ 2	Wichita	10 2	5¼	5¼	5¼— ⅛
14 8⅞	Wmhous .50	4.0 6 29	12½	12½	12½+ ⅛
4 2½	WilsnB .30	11. 3	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
16¼ 9⅝	Wincorp .40	2.8 18 5	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛— ⅜
13¼ 11¼	Wdstrm .60	5.3 5 1	11¼	11¼	11¼
9⅛ 4⅜	WkWear .36	6.7 5 2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛
15⅞ 8⅛	Wrathr .10e	.8 37 21	13½	13⅛	13¼— ⅛
17-16 ¾	WrightH	17	1	1	1 —1-16
26½ 14⅞	Wynnin .60	2.5 7 81	24⅛	23¼	23⅞+ ⅞
16 11	WymBn .64	5.4 8 1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
	— X—Y—Z —				
12⅝ 2	Xonics	14	3⅜	3	3⅜
17 11⅛	ZeroCp .44	2.9 8 16	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛+ ¼
17½ 8⅜	Zimmer .36	3.6 3 4	10	9⅞	10

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. I—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices February 28, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
21515 Abitibi	$18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
100 Acklands	$16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
2850 Agnico E	$6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
673 Agra Ind A	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
161135 Alta Gas A	$17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
300 Alta Nat	$52	50	52	+ 2
350 Algo Cent	$19	18¾	19	
19100 Am Bonza	$22⅝	21¼	22	— ¼
10750 Andres W A	$15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅜
7480 Aico A	$19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
1570 BP Can	$23¾	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
9469 Bank N S	$24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
900 Baton B	$13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
100 Beth Cop A	$17⅛	17¼	17¼	
1400 Bralor Res	$10	10	10	
3250 Bramalea	$17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
4580 Brenda M	$17⅝	17½	17½	
7350 BCFP	$20¾	20½	20¾	
7951 BC Phone	$17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
4910 Brunswk	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
1300 Budd Auto	$9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
500 CAE A	$21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
340943 Cad Frv	$12	11	12	+1⅛
5800 Cal Pow A	$40	39½	40	+ ¼
700 Camflo	$14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
5499 C Nor West	$9⅞	9	9⅞	— ⅛
300 C Pakrs C	$22½	22¼	22½	— ⅛
2400 Can Perm	$17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
207 Can Trust A	$24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
3848 CCablesy A	$19½	19	19	— ¼
4100 Cdn Cel	$9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
400 CGE	$29¼	28½	29¼	+ ¼
28955 Cl Bk Com	$28¼	28	28	— ⅛
4977 Cdn Tire A	$28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ¼
600 C Ulties	$17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
300 Canbra	405	405	405	
1100 Candel Oil	$37	36	36¼	—1¼
4450 Cassiar	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
15380 Celanese	490	480	490	+10
5920 C Holiday 1	$9⅜	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
1950 Can Distrb	$10	9⅞	10	
14806 Cons Gas	$18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
5103 Con Fordy	315	305	310	— 5
3000 Conwest	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
1580 Craigmt	$6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
305 Crush Intl	$11⅜	11¼	11¼	
13560 Cyprus	$14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
5980 Czar Res	$7⅛	7	7	
11095 Daon Dev	$11	10½	10⅞	— ⅜
600 Daon A	$7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
13730 Denison	$22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	
8100 Dicknsn	$7¼	7	7	— ⅛
1153 D Bridge	$30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ¼
39483 Dofasco A	$31¼	30⅞	31¼	
1550 Dom Store	$17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
2000 Du Pont	$17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
1700 Dylex L A	$15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
1616 East Mal	167	167	167	
800 Electhom A	455	455	455	
2365 Emco	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
6225 Falcon C	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
857 Fibrg Mik A	$39½	38½	39½	
4340 Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
100 Fed Pion	$36	36	36	— ¼
100 Francana	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
325 G M Res	420	420	420	+ 5
1200 G Distrb A	$8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
1000 G Distrb w	272	272	272	— 3
15100 Gibraltar	$8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
100 Gratt G	$40¼	40¼	40¼	
19050 Granduc	175	160	165	—10
800 Gl Oil Sds	$9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
300 GL Forest	$45	44½	44½	— ¾
600 Greyhnd	$19¾	19⅜	19⅜	
750 Hard Crp A	365	360	360	— 5
2950 Harlequin	$14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
1980 Hawker A	$9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
1681 Hayes D	$11	10¾	11	+ ¼
7272 H Bay Co	$22⅞	22⅝	22¾	
23809 IAC	$17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
6900 Indal	$13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
900 Indusmin	$16	16	16	
1350 Inland Gas	$11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
328 Int Mogul	$6	6	6	
6000 Int Pipe A	$17⅜	17¼	17¼	
200 Inv Grp A	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
625 Ivaco A	$14⅛	14	14	
585 Jannock	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
17100 Kaiser Re	$17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
9500 Kam Kotia	465	450	455	+10
1850 Kelsey H	$24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
39030 Kerr A A	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
6331 Labatt A	$20⅝	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
3900 Lacana	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
600 LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
158 LL Lac	275	275	275	
2200 Lob Co B	450	445	445	—10
400 Loeb M	$9¾	9½	9¾	
300 MICC	$10	10	10	+ ⅛
1000 Mclan H A	$19¼	19¼	19¼	
32531 MB Ltd	$23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
54975 Matgmi A	$18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
300 McGraw H	$9	9	9	
7196 Molson A	$24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
50 Molson B	$23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
8812 Moore	$35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	
2960 Murphy	$16⅞	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
5100 Nat Trust	$22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
78694 Noranda A	$42¾	42½	42½	— ¼
35593 Norcen	$18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
100 NTecm B w	$21½	21½	21½	— ½
2200 Nowsco W	$24⅛	24	24	— ½
6436 Oakwood P	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
9700 Ocelot B	$14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅛
21730 Oshawa A	$8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
5999 Page Pet	$10⅞	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
4750 Pamour A	$7	7	7	
1360 PanCan P	$44	43½	44	+ ½
150 Patino N V	$21	21	21	— ½
5550 Pembina	$8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
2623 Petrolina	$24	23½	24	+ ½
575 Pine Point	$29¼	28¾	28¾	— ¼
17500 Place G	260	251	260	+ 6
572 Placer	$27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
1200 Ram	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
600 Redpath A	$13⅞	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
2132 Rd Stenhs A	$8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
7400 Reichhold	$11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
74870 Revnu Prp	164	152	162	+10
160 Roman	$29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅛
2950 Rothman	$22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
16000 Sceptre	$8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
7950 Scotts A	$10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
17529 Shell Can	$17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
7900 Sherritt A	$10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
100 Sigma	$41½	41½	41½	
5932 Simpsons	240	235	240	+ 5
955 Simpsn S A	$8⅛	8	8	
1620 Slater Stl	$15⅛	15½	15⅛	— ¼
6550 Southm	$26¾	26⅝	26¾	
21395 Stelco A	$28½	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
200 Steep R	385	385	385	+ 5
600 Talcorp A	$10	10	10	+ ⅛
3090 Teck Cor A	$13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
8212 Teck Cor B	$13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ¼
225 Tex Can	$51½	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅛
2900 Thom N A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
25418 Tor Dm Bk	$22	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
591 Traders A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
3765 Trns Mt A	$9½	9⅜	9½	
9991 TrCan PL	$18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
19344 UGas A	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
640 Union Oil	$24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
1250 U Keno	$10¾	10⅛	10⅛	
3625 U Siscoe	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
247 Un Carbid	$20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ ⅛
200 Von Der	435	425	435	+10
2800 Versil Cor	$12⅜	12¼	12½	
600 Vestgron	$14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
3300 Voyager P	$23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
3060 Weldwod	$21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
2950 West Mine	$6⅛	6	6	+ ¼
1380 Weston	$23	22½	23	
7160 Woodwd A	$20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
15050 Yk Bear	$6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛

Total sales 4,581,000 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices February 28, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
6617 Bnk Mont	$25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ½
19200 Basic Res	5 6	6	6	
3163 Con Bath	$13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
1700 FCA Int	295	295	295	
100 Imasco	$39	39	39	— ¼
600 Roll and A	$9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
4025 Royal Bk.	$40½	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅜
160 Trizec	$21¼	21¼	21¼	

Total sales 1,764,503 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

March 1, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	347	Matsu E. Wks	550
Canon	518	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	130
Dai Nip. Print	538	Mitsubi Corp.	425
Fuji Bank	335	Mitsui Co.	287
Fuji Photo	634	Mitsukoshi	498
Hitachi	250	Nippon Elec.	281
Honda Motor	458	Sharp	460
C. Itoh	245	Sony Corp	1,600
Japan Air L.	2,940	Sumitomo Bank	335
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,150	Taisho Marine	238
Kao Soap	630	Takeda	498
Kirin Brewery	444	Teijin	136
Komatsu	341	Tokyo Marine	490
Kubota	288	Toray	177
Matsu El. Ind.	665	Toyota	840

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, March 1, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd	5⅝	6⅛
AFAProt	10½	11½
AVMCo	4¾	4⅞
AddisnW	10⅛	10⅝
AdvRoss	2½	2⅜
AdvMicr	19	19¾
AlexAlex	27¾	28
AllcoInc	18⅞	19⅛
AllynB	10½	11½
AFinCp	21½	22½
AFurn	3⅞	4⅛
AGreet	11½	11⅞
AMicros	12⅛	12⅜
AWeldng	15⅜	16⅛
Amterr	2½	2¾
Anadite	6⅛	6½
AnheusB	25⅛	25⅝
AntoCp	7½	8
ArdenGp	2⅛	2⅜
ArkWGs	18½	19⅛
AsdCoIa	20¾	21½
AtlGsLt	15⅛	15⅜
BairdCp	7⅜	8⅛
BangHE	14⅝	15⅛
BkamRt	11½	12
BasicRs	4¾	5⅛
BassttFr	16	16¾
BovisMk	9¾	10¼
Beeline	9	10
BetzLab	31½	32¼
BibbCo	12½	13
BirdSon	21½	23
Birtchr	2⅛	2½
BikHillP	26¾	27¼
Bonanza	3⅞	4¼
BrookS	30½	32
BrwTom	15⅝	16⅛
Buckbee	5	5½
Buckeye	14½	15
BurnupS	5⅜	5¾
CalWtSv	32½	34
ConradH	2⅜	2⅞
CapSwC	10½	11¼
CopinAir	2½	2⅞
CareCp	6⅝	8¼
CnVtPS	16¼	16¾
ChmLea	24¼	25¼
ChesUtl	9½	10¼
CircleF	5½	6½
CitzUtA	35½	36¼
CitzUtB	30¾	31
ClarkJL	27½	29
ClowCp	7⅝	8⅛
ColuVent	1¼	2¼
ComCIH	22¼	22¾
CmlShr	22	24
CmwTel	34½	36½
ConnGn	34	34½
ConPap	57⅜	58⅝
Crawfd	15¼	16¼
CrosTre	14½	15
CutlrFed	1	1⅜
Cvcltron	14½	16
DanlyM	20⅛	21¼
DiaDes	10½	10⅞
DavtMal	21	23
DeklbAg	23¼	24
DeLuxC	29	29¾
DetConT	12¼	13¼
DetlnlB	18¼	20¼
DeweyEl	2	3
DiaCrys	22	23
DixnCru	25	26½
Docutel	5¼	5⅝
DollrGn	9⅞	10⅛
Donldsn	22	23
DorchGs	12	12¼
DoylDB	17¼	18
DunkinD	12⅞	12⅞
Durlron	16¾	17¾
Eberline	10	11
EconLab	22¼	22¾
ElPasEl	10⅛	10¾
ElderBe	8⅛	9½
EleNucl	4½	5
ElMadul	4½	5½
EnrDev	12¾	13½
Entwistl	3¼	4
EqtOil	21¼	22¼
EthanAl	25⅛	26½
Fabrl	¾	1
FldUnLf	26¾	27¼
FtBkSys	36	36⅜
FtBostn	16⅛	17½
FtEmpS	9¼	10¼
FtWnFin	4⅞	5
Flickgr	14¼	14¾
FloatPnt	12	13
FlaWatU	⅜	⅝
FaresiO	16⅛	16⅝
Formigli	2½	3⅛
FrankCp	8⅝	9⅝
FrankEl	13½	14
Frndice	22¼	23
GnRlEst	7½	9
GnReins	168	172
GovEFn	11½	12¼
GreenM	12⅞	13⅞
GrevAdv	34	37
Gifintsl	14½	16
Gyrodyn	5	5⅝
Hardwk	11½	12¼
HrpRow	12½	13
HarpGp	21½	22¼
HartfNt	15⅝	16⅛
HenrdF	19½	20¼
Holobm	2⅛	2⅜
Hoover	10¼	10⅝
HarizRs	1⅛	1⅜
HyattInt	12½	14
IndNucl	3½	4
Infraind	3½	4
IntelCp	57	58½
IntrcEnr	5	6
IntmtGs	13⅝	14½
InBkWsh	9⅝	9¾
IwaSoUt	25	25½
JamWPr	8½	9¼
Jamsby	15½	16¼
JiffyFd	½	⅞
JoslynM	17¼	18
KaisSt pf	18	18¾
Kalvar	1⅞	2¼
Koman	17¾	18½
KmpAm	13½	13⅞
KateGre	¼	⅜
Kaysam	3	3¼
KellySv	27½	29
Keuffel	12½	13½
Kimball	16⅞	17⅛
Kingint	11½	12½
KnapeV	14¼	15¼
Kratos	11¼	12¼
Lancetn	20½	21¼
LandRes	2⅛	2⅜
LaneCo	19½	20½
LtdStor	7	7¾
LinBcst	37	37⅜
Logetrn	10¼	11¼
MadsGE	15½	16
MagellPet	15-16	1 7-16
MalorRt	1	1¼
Mallkrt	30¼	31½
MaulAsst	18⅝	18¾
MaulLP	25	26⅛
McCorm	13½	14
McQuay	10¼	11
MidasW	19	20
MdldCap	5⅛	5⅝
MidlRes	2⅞	3⅛
MidlBks	25¼	26¾
Millipr	28¼	29
MissVIG	18¼	19¾
MontCal	7⅜	8⅛
MoorePd	15½	16½
MorgRes	2	2¼
Mostek	19¼	19¾
MotchM	12½	14
MotClub	6⅞	6⅞
Mueller	21	22
NargCp	23⅞	25¼
NatGOil	16½	17½
NwldRE	13¾	14¾
NJNGas	15¼	15⅞
NielsnA	20¾	21¼
NielsnB	21	21½
NoCarGs	11⅜	11⅞
NoEOI un	75	76½
NwtNGs	10⅝	10¾
NwstPS	16½	17
Noxell	17¼	17¾
OgilvyM	22⅜	22½
OhFerro	9⅞	10⅜
OtterTP	21⅜	22⅛
PCAInt	8¼	8⅞
PabstB	12¾	13¼
PcGaR	20½	21¼
PauleyP	6¼	7
PeerMf	7⅛	8½
PenaEnt	16⅛	16⅝
Petrolit	44⅞	45⅞
Pettibon	17½	18½
PierceSS	12	12¾
Pinkrtn	25⅛	26⅛
PionHiB	17¾	18¼
Plastline	2	3
Possis	3⅛	3⅜
Progrp	1	1⅜
PbSvNC	10½	10⅞
PurlBen	19	19⅞
PutDCap	7⅜	8⅛
Qualinns	4⅝	5
RogenPr	6⅜	7⅛
Raychm	73½	75½
Raymnd	21½	22½
RecgEq	7⅝	8
RoadEx	27¼	28
RobbMy	32	34
Roselon	3⅞	4⅛
Rouse	8⅝	9
RusStov	14⅞	15⅝
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	2⅝	2⅞
ScrippsH	50	53
SecPac	26⅞	27
SelsDeli	10⅜	10⅞
Svcmstr	28⅞	29⅜
Shawmt	29½	30½
SolidSTS	9¼	10¼
SCalWtr	14⅛	15½
SwGsCp	10⅜	11⅛
SwElSv	15⅜	16½
Slandyn	22¾	23½
StdRegs	23	24
StanHP	22	23
SterlSt	6	6½
StrawCl	27½	29
SuperEl	6⅞	7¼
TIME DC	4⅞	5⅞
Tampax	28½	29½
TecumP	65	67
Tennant	29	31
Tiffany	35¼	37¼
Tiprary	9	9½
ToscoCp	7½	7⅞
TrnsOcO	18¾	19¾
TricoPd	49	52
TritnOG	4⅞	4⅞
TysonFd	13¼	14¼
UnMcGil	9¼	10¾
USSurg	17⅛	17⅞
USTrck	14⅞	14⅞
UVaBsh	22½	23
UpPenP	17½	18¼
ValyGas	10¼	10¾
VanDus	16	16¾
VanceSn	4⅞	5½
Velcro	8⅝	9
VaNBsh	13¼	14
WshEnr	13½	14
WebbRs	11½	12¼
Weldtrn	2	2⅜
WiginMe	8¼	9
WellsGa	3	3¾
WinMtg	3½	4
WmorC	27⅜	28½
WoodLat	28	28¾
WWEng	5⅜	6
WrightW	5⅜	6⅛
ZionUta	18¼	19⅜

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	30.40
Albert Heijn	116.50
Algembank	353.00
Amrobank	75.70
A'Dam Rub	62.00
Fokker	25.00
Heineken	89.40
H.V.A.	44.00
Hoogovens	31.50
K.L.M.	102.50
Nat. Nedder	108.50
Pakhoed	46.00
Philips	22.90
Robeco	163.10
Rolinco	124.50
Rorento	122.90
Royal Dutch	128.90
Unilever	122.90
Van Ommer	166.00
VMF-Stork	40.20

Brussels

Arbed	2,310
GBL (B.lamb)	1,810
Cockerill	508
Electrobel	6,850
GB-Inno-BM	2,505
Hoboken	3,185
Petrofina	3,810
Ph. Gevaert	1,354
Soc. Generale	2,160
Solvay	2,610
Un. Miniere	774

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	65.10
B.A.S.F.	135.30
Bayer	136.40
Commerzbnk	205.00
Cont. Gummi	67.70
Daimler	308.50
Demag	163.50
Deutsche Bnk	278.00
Dresdner Bnk	220.00
Hoechst	133.00
Hoesch	48.00
Karlstadt	328.00
Kaufhof	246.50
K.H.D.	202.60
Lufthansa	96.00
Mannesman	160.50
Metallgesell.	267.00
Neckermann	169.50
RWE new	166.80
Schering	242.00
Siemens	267.20
Thyssen	108.00
Varta	171.80
Veba	140.30
Volkswagen	232.00

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.69
Anglo-Am	0.47
Barclays Bnk	4.15
Beecham Gp	6.30
BICC	1.23
Boots	2.00
Bowater	1.90
BAT Ind.	3.16
BOC Int'l	0.70
Brit. Pet.	10.20
Burmah	0.91
Cadbury Sc.	0.54
Chartered	1.52
Courtaulds	1.09
De Beer D	4.62
Decca Rec	4.30
Distillers	2.20
Dunlop	0.64
E Mus Ind	1.23
GEC	3.46
Free St Ged	22.00
GKN	2.35
Glaxo Gp	5.30
Gold Fields	2.04
Gt Un St	3.22
Guinness	1.69
Hawker-Sidd	2.12
Hudson Bay	$13⅞
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.89
Imps	0.90½
Marks & Spen.	0.89
Metal Box	3.20
Nichols	0.83
Plessey	1.12
Rand Mines	0.42½
Rank Org.	2.48
Royal Dutch	46⅞
R.T.Z.	2.94
Shell	6.48
Thorn (A)	3.58
Tube Invest.	3.56
Union Corp.	3.44
Vickers	1.74
War 3½	0.32⅝
West Deep	$11¼
West Driet	$31.00
West Hold	$28 1/16
West Min	1.86
Woolworth	0.68
ZCI	0.14½

Milan

Bastogi	591.50
ERBA	1,375.00
ErcMarelli	305.00
Fiat	2,754.00
Finsider	195.50
Generali	39,050.00
IFI	2,292.00
Italgas	820.00
Italsider	457.00
LaRinas	63.50
Montedis	191.00
Olivetti	980.00
Pirelli	1,862.00
Snia Visco	1,002.00

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,260
Buehrle	2,560
B Boveri	1,795
Cib Geigy	1,220
Cr Suisse	2,295
Fisher	695
HofRochN	7,550
Nestle	3,455
Sandoz	3,950
Ste B. Suisse	387
Sulzer	2,600
U.B. Suisse	3,245

February 1979

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

UNION ELECTRICA, S.A.

Madrid, Spain

US $ 75,000,000

medium term loan

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

CHEMICAL BANK INTERNATIONAL GROUP
NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK GROUP
THE NIPPON CREDIT BANK, LTD.
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
STANDARD CHARTERED BANK LIMITED
BANCO URQUIJO, S.A.

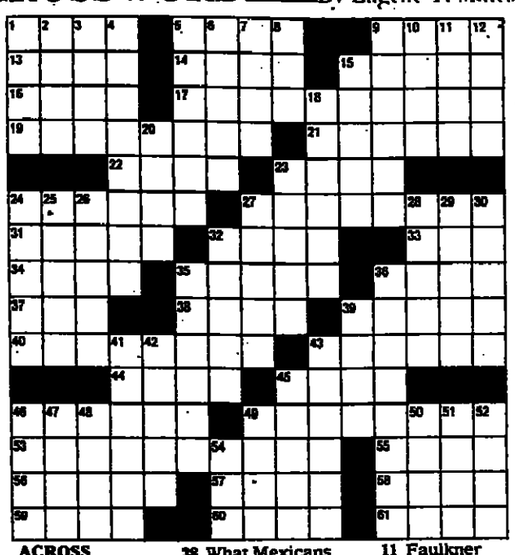
BADISCHE KOMMUNALE LANDESBANK INTERNATIONAL S.A.
THE BANK OF YOKOHAMA, LIMITED
BERLINER BANK INTERNATIONAL Société Anonyme
CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE
HESSISCHE LANDESBANK – GIROZENTRALE –
LANDESBANK RHEINLAND-PFALZ UND SAAR INTERNATIONAL S.A.
ORION BANK LIMITED
THE SAITAMA BANK, LTD.

Agent
WESTLB INTERNATIONAL S.A.

GERMAN PERSPECTIVES BY JOHN DORNBERG.

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Memorable co-star in "Road" films
5 Type of tuna
9 What cockalorums do
13 —— Ben Adhem
14 Author Vidal
15 One of the Forsytes
16 Rural artist's subject
17 Part of a Kipling line
19 Start of a Kipling trio
21 Angry looks
22 "—— Named Sue"
23 "—— generally shammin' . . .": Kipling
24 Metal used for joining
27 ". . . outer China —— Bay!"
31 Skunk cabbage, e.g.
32 Bar order
33 Go fast
34 French or English follower
35 "Old Creole Days" author
36 Narrate
37 Suffix for concert
38 What Mexicans breathe
39 Vast number
40 With "hank of hair," continuation of 19 Across
43 Thor's boomerang
44 Square column
45 Selfsame
46 ". . . and a —— steer her by": Masefield
49 "The Phantom ——": Kipling tale
53 See 17 Across
55 Apiece
56 Cover-up name
57 Preposition
58 Chauffeur's responsibility, for short
59 Child cowboy's cry
60 Equipment
61 Kind of circus

DOWN

1 —— au rhum
2 Steeplejack's item
3 ". . . borrower —— lender be"
4 Kipling's water bearer
5 Son of Poseidon
6 Sycophant
7 Bear on high
8 Seine
9 Turkey portion
10 Bring to maturity
11 Faulkner character
12 Figures out
15 British ——
18 Neglect
20 Retired
23 As —— (usually)
24 Kipling, to the Hindus
25 Site of Vallee's schooling: 1921-22
26 Relative of radar
27 Menace in India
28 Calorie
29 Soprano Gueden
30 Selective fisherman
32 "You —— mouthful!"
35 "Chapters" of long poems
36 "I outs . . . an' —— sez I:"
39 Listen
41 Canine's identification
42 No-men
43 Bully
45 Distant view
46 Clean the orlop
47 Membrane
48 C —— Charlie
49 Alain —— Lesage
50 Welcome
51 Summit
52 Directive to Dobbin
54 Costume topper

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	13	55	Cloudy	MADRID	8	46	Fair
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Mist	MIAMI	22	72	Cloudy
ANKARA	-	-	N.A.	MILAN	1	34	Snow
ATHENS	13	55	Overcast	MONTREAL	-4	25	Cloudy
BEIRUT	19	66	Cloudy	MOSCOW	3	37	Fair
BELGRADE	11	52	Cloudy	MUNICH	2	36	Snow
BERLIN	1	34	Snow	NEW YORK	9	48	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	43	Fair	NICE	7	45	Rain
BUCHAREST	10	50	Fair	OSLO	0	32	Mist
BUDAPEST	4	39	Overcast	PARIS	6	43	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	14	57	Cloudy	PRAGUE	2	36	Mist
COPENHAGEN	0	32	Mist	ROME	11	52	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	11	52	Fair	SOFIA	8	46	Mist
DUBLIN	6	43	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	3	37	Mist
EDINBURGH	4	39	Overcast	TEHRAN	21	70	Mist
FLORENCE	7	45	Mist	TEL AVIV	13	55	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	5	41	Fair	TOKYO	5	41	Fair
GENEVA	6	43	Cloudy	TUNIS	13	55	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1	34	Overcast	VIENNA	8	46	Fair
ISTANBUL	8	46	Cloudy	WARSAW	1	34	Mist
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Overcast	WASHINGTON	11	52	Cloudy
LISBON	10	52	Cloudy	ZURICH	1	34	Snow
LONDON	6	43	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Las Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 1, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (I)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Boerbond ..... SF 719.50
— (d) Conbar ..... SF 668.00
— (d) Grobar ..... SF 562.00
— (d) Stockbar ..... SF 697.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund ..... SF 15.92
— (d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 3.80
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. ..... $ 8.60

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust ..... $ 5.38
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust ..... $ 0.95
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.91*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund ..... $ 17.93
— (w) Capital Hgds S.A. ..... $ 10.94
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. ..... $ 77.60

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 301.75
— (d) Canasec ..... SF 402.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 62.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 53.75
— (d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 69.50
— (d) Ussec ..... SF 393.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 111.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT.
— (d) Concentra ..... DM 19.80
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 64.90

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... $ 24.00
— (w) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $62.84
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 21.88
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ..... $ 53.89
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. ..... $ 13.96

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A ..... £ 3.70
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B ..... £ 9.32
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D ..... £ 15.85

G.T MANAGEMENT LTD
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 51.02
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$ 10.02
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund ..... $ 13.39
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $ 7.25

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $82.88
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia ..... $ 17.37

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 430 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 226.50*
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 201.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.82

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sa. R Ed ..... SF 1,227.00
— (r) Securisais ..... SF 988.00

SWISS BANK CORP
— (d) America-Valor ..... SF 307.00
— (d) Intervalor ..... SF 68.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 390.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 242.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select. ..... SF 66.75
— (d) Universal Fund ..... SF 68.75 *

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh ..... SF 19.25
— (d) Bond Invest ..... SF 59.50
— (d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 65.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. ..... SF 116.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 101.75
— (d) Globinvest ..... SF 53.00
— (d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 71.25
— (d) Ramstar-Invest ..... SF 252.00
— (d) Satit Search Ab Sh ..... SF 148.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 208.50

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Atlantic Fonds ..... DM 11.20
— (d) Europafonds ..... DM 25.10
— (d) Unifonds ..... DM 17.25
— (d) Usasonds ..... DM 38.20
— (d) Uniselect ..... DM 59.50

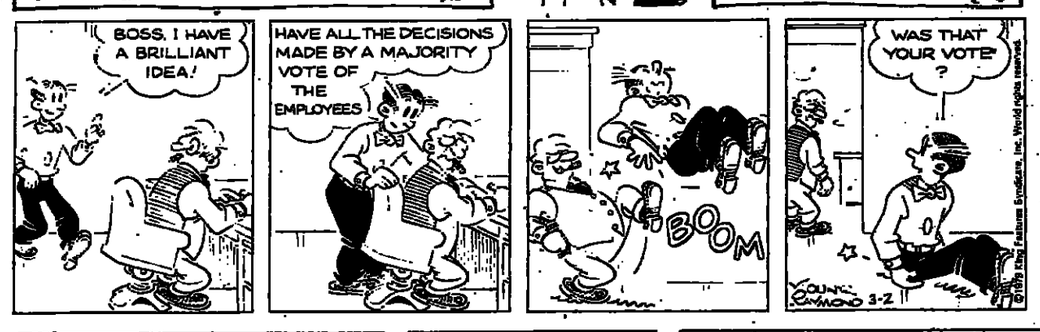
Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $7.08
(r) Arab Finance I.F. ..... $ 1,051.95
(w) Trustcor Int Fd (AEIF) ..... $ 7.35
(w) Austral. Select Fd. ..... $ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 124.45
(w) CAMIT ..... $ 9.52
(w) Capital Gains Inv. ..... $ 12.62
(d) Capital Rentinvest ..... LF 1,375.00
(d) Caribsica Open-End Fund ..... $ 183.32
(w) Citadel Fund ..... $ 2.87
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ..... $ 992.94
(w) Convert Fd Int. A Certs. ..... $ 7.762
(w) Convert Fd Int B Certs $14.42
(w) D.G.C. ..... $ 46.29
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) ..... $ 0.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ..... $ 15.45
(w) Dreyfus Intercommerc $17.83
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,122.00
(w) First Eagle Fund ..... $ 4,200.59
(w) First Intern'l Fund ..... $ 195.78
(w) Forselex Issue Pr ..... SF 1,475.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd ..... SF 56.29
(d) Fondilalia ..... $ 11.87
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 40.29
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) ..... $ 0.29
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 6.60
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV ..... $ 267.42
(I) H.O.I.T. Hotel ..... $ 30.42
(d) Icofund ..... $ 11.07
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A ..... $ 107.51
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B ..... $ 110.06
(d) Interfund S.A. ..... $ 10.17
(w) Intermarket Fund ..... $ 192.23
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ..... $ 23.09
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ..... $ 6.53
(d) Investe DMS ..... DM 36.10
(r) Invest Aktienfonds ..... $ 53.77
(o) Italamerica S.A. Fund ..... $ 9.53
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $8.50
(w) Japan Selection Fund $65.00
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ..... $ 43.89
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,501.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ..... $ 11.89
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap F ..... $ 36.99
(I) Leverage Con. Hold ..... $ 46.24
(w) Lualund ..... $ 36.23
(d) Medioimum Sel. Fund $11.00
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $ 0.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ..... $ 1.70
(w) Nipson Fund ..... $ 19.51
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ..... $ 5.03
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ..... $ 5.12
(w) N.A.M.F. ..... $ 65.91
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ..... $ 29.49
(d) Renta Fund ..... LF 1,908.00
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 822.00
(d) Safe Fund ..... $ 4.52
(d) Safe Trust Fund ..... $ 9.32
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 69.10
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ..... $ 14.84
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 95.80
(w) Soros Fund ..... $ 591.34
(w) Tdeni Global Fund ..... $ 11.58
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Eea) ..... $ 47.59
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ..... $ 65.31
(w) Transpacific Fund ..... $ 25.82
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas ..... $ 0.96
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund ..... $ 3.08
(m) Uto Int'l Bond Fd. ..... $ 103.80
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd. ..... $ 10.47
(w) Western Growth Fund ..... $ 7.76
(d) World Equity Gem Fd ..... $ 436.97
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd ..... $ 11.74
(w) Worldwide Securities ..... $ 69.07
(w) Worldwide Special ..... $ 5,518.61

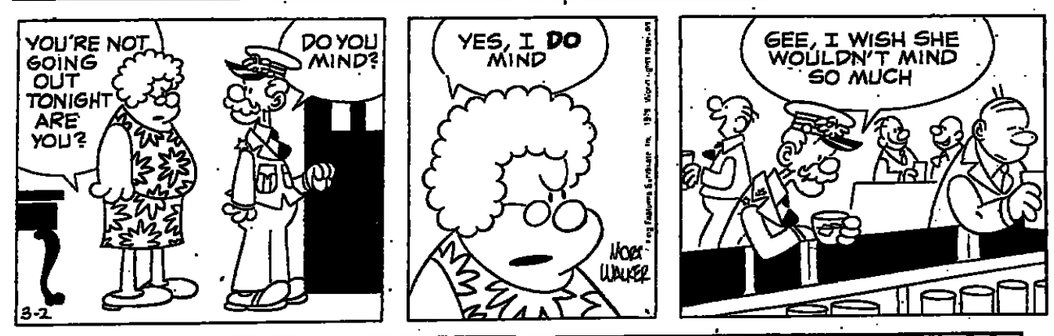
DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgian Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit, 5/5 — Stock Split; "" — Ex Rts; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • Redemption price Ex-Coupon

PEANUTS

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DIMAT

YOVIR

NURPEY

REHNID

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MONEY BRASS OCELOT EMBALM
Answer: What the very important—but incompetent—person was—"NOT-ABLE"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

JOSEPH CONRAD

The Three Lives.

By Frederick R. Karl. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. Illustrated. [illegible] pp. $25.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IF YOU ARE not put off by Frederick R. Karl's style, his biography of Joseph Conrad will tell you almost everything that is known about one of this century's better and more colorful writers. That is a large if, though, for there are times in "Joseph Conrad: The Three Lives" when one wonders whether a man who writes as Karl does can be trusted to describe someone who writes as Conrad did. It would seem only reasonable to assume that a biographer needs a degree of sympathy of sensibility in order to describe his subject accurately and well.

Karl has hardly begun his account of Conrad's three lives before he qualifies away the notion that his life, or any man's, can be divided into separate segments. Some of the book's lines are gibberish: "The idea of a world within emptiness — indeed a world that goes beyond emptiness — recurs in Conrad's works as idea and image." ". . . the vastness of the sea which the young Conrad attempted to fill with his own person." A ship "becomes an unknowing link in a destiny whose resolution is mastery of the English language."

'Unresolved Mosaic'

Conrad is depicted as "a man with a cognitive spark of his own." The young Conrad is repeatedly referred to as "the teenager."

When he was 20 years old, Conrad attempted suicide by shooting himself in the chest with a pistol. Here is Karl's view of that event: "With an extraordinary sense of symbolism, he shot himself in the chest, trying to reach his heart . . . "

Karl is fascinated by the irrelevant parallel. He writes that "Conrad's relationship with his father had been the obverse of John Stuart Mill's with James Mill," and then goes on to show in how many ways they differed. Invoking Gregor Samsa of Franz Kafka's "Metamorphosis," he says that Conrad's condition at a certain point in his life was "not too different" from Gregor's. However, he continues, although Gregor turned into "a bug," Conrad "was not transformed into vermin." After introducing Carl Jung's "personalistic" and "visionary" types, Karl advises us that Conrad was neither one nor the other.

On one page, Karl asserts that "'Lord Jim' was almost completely an act of memory," a statement that is absurd in itself. Later on, he says of Conrad that "in nearly all instances when his fiction had some factual basis, the latter is very skimpy . . . "

After 300 or 400 pages, however, through sheer weight of information, Conrad himself begins to dominate the book, and one feels the first stirrings of gratitude to this indefatigable man who has brought it all before us. We see a rather Conrad flunking out of school Poland and engaging in routine sipation in France. It is not until ships out from England that his takes on more than a retrospec interest.

After Conrad begins to publ the book picks up. The contem rary reviews of Conrad's work often better reading than Ka exegeses. Referring to Conr convoluted style and what Arn Bennett called his "voracity adjectives," Henry James wi that Conrad's manner placed "absolutely alone as a votary of way to do a thing that shall mak undergo most doing." James not seem to be aware that characterization applied even m aptly to himself.

Much is made by Karl Conrad's early experiences in land and of his voyages as a man, with regard to their influe on his work. And although this inevitably a part of the biogra of a writer, one wonders just h useful it is. Everyone knows t writers draw on their experience raw material, only to alter or d tort it for aesthetic and other r sons that can never be adequat analyzed. The relation between writer's actual life and his books ultimately only a teasing specu tion that often encourages all so of silly excesses.

The best thing a biography of writer can do is to show you wh sort of man he was, as opposed the mere circumstances of his li and then allow the interested rea er to intuit the tension between th man and the work. When Karl do this — and in a thousand pag there is still room — the book very good. Even here, however, h tends to take Conrad too much his word, for in his letters Conra was fond of melodramatic an nihilistic pronouncements abou the condition of man, statement that his work exposed as posturin or mere surface irritation.

Getting Paid

Like many other great writers, Conrad was forced to hustle out his work in order to eat. Karl shrewdly observes, with the help of Ford Madox Ford, that the inadequate endings of some of Conrad's novels resulted from a haste to get paid. Unlike Dickens and Dostoevski, who were also perpetually in need of money, Conrad suffered from writer's block, which confounded the difficulty. His frequent attempts at collaboration are an interesting comment on the loneliness of his particular art form.

The recent vogue for exhaustive biographies has an incidental ironical effect: One sometimes finds one's interest in a favorite author exhausted. In the face of such a voracity of curiosity, one might ask how much of even a great artist's life we want to know, or what difference it can conceivably make whether he did this or that inconsequential thing on one day or another in such and such a place with so and-so. Wouldn't it be better if, instead of being a loose and baggy monster, a writer's biography was as carefully shaped and structured as significantly formed, as his own books were?

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

	B	I	T	S		P	E	O	N		G	L	O	B
O	R	N	O	T		I	N	F	O		R	E	N	O
F	I	G	U	R	E	S	O	F	S	P	E	E	C	H
T	E	E	T	O	T	A	L		E	R	A	S	E	R
			B	U	R		S	C	O	T				
A	C	T	I	I		S	L	O	W		F	P	A	
S	H	I	L	L		S	P	A	N		D	R	I	P
C	O	I	L	E	C	T	I	V	E	N	O	U	N	S
O	R	E	S		A	R	N	E		O	N	I	C	E
T	I	E	D		U	P	A	S		S	N	A	T	H	S
		C	B	E	W		R	A	W					
S	T	R	A	I	T		D	E	V	O	T	E	E	S
T	I	R	A	N	S	I	T	I	V	E	V	E	R	B	S
A	U	R	A		A	I	N	U		E	L	G	A	R
R	E	E	L		N	O	T	E		N	E	O	N	

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The bidding of tournament players may soon parallel the situation in India, where nearly 800 languages are spoken, some of them by only one or two persons.

The impetus toward a proliferation of bidding languages has been provided by the intriguing relay idea: If one player sits quietly, making meaningless minimum bids while his partner describes his hand in great detail, the decision about a final contract will be much more accurate than is possible with standard methods.

The diagramed deal, not only illustrates the relay idea, but would also be a strong candidate for the unluckiest contract of the year. South opened one club, strong and artificial, and continued to make minimum relay bids, showing nothing. North's responses showed in turn a maximum of 10 points (7 if unbalanced), 6-7 points and a singleton, six hearts and 3-3-1; a singleton club, so 3-6-3-1, and three controls (ace counts two and a king one).

When South made the final bid of seven hearts, he expected the contract to be a virtual lay-down. He could count six trump tricks, three spade tricks, three minor-suit winners, and a diamond ruff in his own hand. Because of the accident of the artificial one-heart relay, the hand was played from the South position.

West led his singleton trump, apparently aiding declarer. Looking at all four hands, there are obviously ways to make the slam, the simplest of which is to draw trumps and play West for the club king. But that, of course, would be foolish at the table, with no information about the location of the club king.

East gave the defense a chance by refusing to play the heart jack and South won with the ten. He cashed the heart ace, and then set about obtaining a diamond ruff in his hand as the 13th trick. He began by cashing the two diamond winners and crossing to the spade ace. Then dummy's remaining diamond was ruffed with the heart queen; so far, so good.

At this point, the contract could have been made by playing spades and ruffing the fourth round in dummy. But such a play would have required mirrors. South made the normal percentage play. He cashed the club ace and ruffed a club low, expecting to be able to claim the slam.

But East produced the heart jack for an overruff, and a grand slam that seemed almost sure when the dummy appeared had gone down the drain.

NORTH
♠A75
♡K97653
◇842
♣8

WEST
♠2
♡4
◇J976
♣K976543

EAST
♠J10984
♡J82
◇Q1053
♣2

SOUTH (D)
♠KQ63
♡AQ10
◇AK
♣AQJ10

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	Pass	1◇	Pass
1♡	Pass	1N.T.	Pass
2♣	Pass	3♡	Pass
3♣	Pass	3N.T.	Pass
4♣	Pass	5♣	Pass
7♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart four.

هكذا من الأصل

Rose Checks In; Makes Debut in Phillie Uniform

By Joseph Durso

EARWATER, Fla., March 1 ') — Pete Rose, for 16 years mbol of the Cincinnati Reds, d into the locker room of the delphia Phillies at 7:30 yester- orning and began a tumultu- ebut as the highest-priced de- in baseball history.

was sleepless after an over- flight from Las Vegas, he was ged by fans and television ras wherever he turned and he ven rigged for sound with a ss microphone and pocket nitter that recorded his first ut for posterity.

, most of all, he was finally in d and white uniform of the es, who outbid four other last fall while Rose toured ountry by private plane, auc- g his services. They landed or four years at an average of $800,000 a year, the third- st income in baseball after f Dave Parker of the Pitts- Pirates and Rod Carew of alifornia Angels. But Rose's is ighest ever commanded by a gent who took the jump.

like being a happening," the ar-old infielder said. "This is a s occasion. No, I'm not emo- about coming over here after ring training seasons with the I don't look at it that way. nly thing is, I got lost four driving over from the airport. n not emotional about the that way. Those guys got jobs. I got the most emotion they fired Sparky Anderson."

Missed Opening Session

se missed the first day of full uits by the Phillies because of eaking engagment in Las , which reportedly added) to his bankroll. But he elect- take a night flight to join his eam, arrived at dawn at Tam- rport, not far from the Cin- ti camp, and then drove to the s base. The clubhouse was except for the trainer, Don and it was 45 minutes before Bowa appeared as the next to arrive for work.

e got my new shower shoes, -shirts, a couple of dozen Rose announced. "I'm ready. e I can add that one dimen- o get this club into the World ile waiting for Manager Dan- ark to blow the starting whis- 10 o'clock, Rose did not lie to nap or rest. He simply sat tool in front of his locker and red questions about his past, includes 3,164 hits, all for eds, and about his future. conceivably could include a t Ty Cobb's record of 4,191

en the workout began, he a red windbreaker and Japa- glove while he fielded groun- first base, where he will play 16 years at second base, left and third base. He was ed closely by an animated of 500, more than the total esday's opening workout.

11:30, Rose finally got into tting cage for his first swings. McGraw left the mound at oint, quipping: "If it hadn't for pitchers like me, he isn't be as great as he is." Then ar-old Jim Kaat took up the ng and Rose took a few cuts at the ball. Later, he trotted to a batting enclosure and swung against a machine, talking to the spectators while working.

"I had to tell them something," he explained. "I didn't want them to think that was any $800,000 swing. I had to have some excuse."

Before and after his workout, Rose was interrogated as if he were a presidential candidate. He unburdened himself as follows:

● On his age, which will reach 38 on April 14: "How old you are is immaterial. I don't play like a guy who's 38. I've seen guys finished at 25."

● On switching from third base to first: "All you have to do is catch the ball. They tell me the toughest thing is catching high pop-ups. I catch them in my hip pocket. Going from left field to third base was much harder."

● On money: "If I'd wanted just the money, I'd have taken the Atlanta deal. But I didn't think I could make Atlanta competitive. St. Louis wanted me to play left field, but I didn't want to be the guy who replaced Lou Brock."

● On the Reds and their view of money: "Four club owners met me at the airport during the bidding. But to this day, I never got to talk to the owner of the Cincinnati ball club about the contract. I was told I could talk to him, but not about money. What in hell else did I want to talk to him about?"

● On the unsettling influence of money: "I can't think of a player in the National League who can go to his general manager and say: 'Pete Rose gets so much money, how about me?' Dave Parker's had two pretty good years; I've had 14. Anyway, you no longer get paid in 1980 for what you did in 1979. You get paid for what you might do in 1982. The free agents created the long-term contract. The owners wouldn't throw around that money if they didn't have it."

By midafternoon, he was still going strong, conceding only that he might be "a little tired" afterwards.

"I'm not the God-gifted athlete some of these guys are," he said. "So I've got to scrounge. I've got to take second base on a single. But I was the only guy on the Reds that Sparky Anderson could be sure of every day. He could come into the clubhouse and write on his lineup chart every day of the season: Rose."

Associated Press

Pete Rose (right) shakes hands with Dave Rader, whom the Phillies acquired last week in a trade with the Chicago Cubs, in the clubhouse at Philadelphia's spring training camp in Clearwater, Fla.

Skiing Resumes in U.S.

Rules Give Mahre Edge for Cup

By Samuel Abt

PARIS, March 1 (IHT) — It takes a pocket calculator to figure it out, according to the new scoring rules for World Cup skiing, but when the races resume tomorrow at Lake Placid, N.Y., Phil Mahre of the United States should be favored to win the overall championship.

That the 21-year-old Mahre is second in the standings now, 26 points behind Peter Luescher of Switzerland, is almost irrelevant under the new scoring. Luescher, after all, has won only one race on the slopes all season while the third-ranked skier, Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, has won nine.

When the circuit took its mid-winter break on Feb. 12, Mahre had 155 points to Luescher's 181. Third, with 149 points, is Stenmark, the champion the last three seasons but out of the running now that the rules have been changed, ostensibly to encourage the all-around skier.

Stenmark refuses to ski the downhill because he feels the practice time needed would detract from his performance in the slalom and giant slalom. He has won seven giant slaloms this season and two slaloms, but his maximum point total possible is 150. Only the three best standings in each discipline count toward the overall championship.

Speaking after the most recent World Cup race, in Are, Sweden, on Feb. 11, Stenmark indicated that he likes Mahre's chances to succeed him as the owner of a champion's crystal globe.

"The way Phil skied today," Stenmark said after Mahre finished second to him in two races, "shows that he will be a real danger in America, because he skies even better at home."

Most World Cup skiers do. Italians tend to win in Italy, the Swiss in Switzerland, Austrians in Austria — usually because the skiers are able to respond to the pressure of performing before home crowds.

In a small European country, there is the added benefit of being able to spend a few days at home before a race. The American and Canadian ski teams complain often during the European tour how they are confined to hotels on off-days, while the Europeans are sleeping in their own beds.

But the major factor in winning on home ground may be confidence. And Mahre has been talking confidently since he began a winning streak in late January and began moving up the overall standings.

Home in Washington

"I'm really optimistic about catching Luescher," Mahre said after he returned to the United States and his home in Yakima, Wash. "I'm confident it can be done.

"I think the deciding factor will be what happens in the two downhills" remaining on the schedule. Both will be held in North America.

Until the scoring rules were changed this season, neither Mahre nor Luescher competed in the downhill. But their finishes there added up to points in the combined, a paper race incorporating the downhill and a slalom or giant slalom.

Four combineds have been tabulated this season, with the best three results added to a skier's points total. Neither Luescher nor Mahre has yet gained a point in the downhill itself, but Luescher has collected 65 points in the combined and Mahre 56. Stenmark, of course, has none.

In the slalom competition, which has one race left, Luescher has 56 points and Mahre 72, with 75 points the maximum possible. In the giant slalom, which has three races left, Luescher has 60 points and Mahre 27.

The fact that Mahre trails so badly in the giant slalom is what makes him the favorite to win the title, greatly assisted by the new scoring rules.

Points are traditionally awarded to the first 10 finishers on a basis of 25 for first place, 20 for second, 15 for third, 11 for fourth, 8 for fifth, 6 for sixth, 4 for seventh, 3 for eighth, 2 for ninth and one for 10th.

This season, however, the last three races in each discipline will award points through 25th place, with 25 points for first place, 24 for second, 23 for third and so on down the line.

Thus a skier finishing 15th in one of the last three races in any discipline will get 11 points, or 10 more than he would have gotten for finishing five places higher earlier in the season.

Eight Races Left

The remaining races, before the season ends March 20 in Furano, Japan, comprise three giant slaloms, two downhills and a slalom.

Luescher, a 22-year-old former waterskiing champion, has finished second four times to Stenmark in the giant slalom, collecting 20 points each time. He can gain by finishing fifth or better in any of the three giants left since fifth place is now worth 21 points.

But Luescher has been in decline lately, while Mahre has been finishing well. Mahre can gain points by finishing ninth or higher since he has more room to collect points in his total of 27. With 75 the possible maximum, Mahre can still gain 48, Luescher only 15.

In the slalom, Mahre can advance by finishing fifth or better in the final race, while Luescher can finish lower and still move up. An added incentive for Mahre is that he is battling Stenmark for the slalom championship, which he can win by beating Stenmark by four places in Japan. Overall, Mahre can gain only 3 points in the slalom, Luescher 19.

The real breakthrough for either skier, as Mahre knows, can come in the downhills, this weekend in Lake Placid and March 9 at Whistler Mountain, British Columbia.

Unsurprising Surprise

Luescher is a creditable downhill skier, while Mahre has been a major surprise in the discipline this season. "Phil is just a good all-around athlete and it shouldn't shock people that he does well in a race he hasn't worked at hard before," explained Hank Tauber, the U.S. Alpine team's director.

"He trained downhill hard before the season and it's paid off in the combined."

All these races aside, the championship season may come down to the final event scheduled, a parallel slalom in Japan. If the leader is not more than 10 points ahead at that time, he must face his challenger in the parallel slalom, with the winner of the race also winning the championship, no matter what the points show.

Contract Is Signed

It's Official: Los Angeles Gets 23d Olympic Games

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, March 1 (UPI) — Los Angeles was formally approved today as the host city of the 23d Olympic Games in 1984. The contract was signed at the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) here.

Rodney Rood signed for the Los Angeles Organizing Committee, Bob Kane for the U.S. National Olympic Committee and Count Jean de Beaumont for the IOC. De Beaumont, a member of the IOC executive board, represented the IOC president, Lord Killanin, who was on an official visit to Africa.

All three officials said that the signing of the contract after "months of hard work" was "a great success" and agreed that "complete accord" had been reached.

The holding of the 1984 summer Games in Los Angeles was jeopardized last July, when Mayor Tom Bradley recommended that the city withdraw its offer to "shield the city from financial liability."

Bradley wanted the games to be organized by a private corporation and not by the city council as the IOC rules stated.

Compromise Contract

However, last October, the IOC approved a compromize contract that was drawn up in part by the Los Angeles City Council, ending a yearlong dispute over financial questions.

Rood said that the 60-strong organizing committee would organize the games in accordance with the IOC charter and that all revenues from ticket sales and broadcasting rights would go into a trust fund to be maintained at a high enough level to insure against any losses.

Kane said that the U.S. Olympic Committee felt "deeply honored" by the awarding of the 23d Games to the United States.

"The whole world will be involved and more than one billion people will be watching," Kane said.

College Basketball

Tournaments
East Coast Conference
Second Round

Lafayette 90, Delaware 71
Temple 61, Drexel 57
Bucknell 75, West Chester 61
St. Joseph's 68, LaSalle 63
Southeastern Conference
First Round
Georgia 75, Miss. St. 72
Auburn 59 Vanderbilt 53.
ECAC Southern Division Playoffs
First Round
Georgetown 73, Old Dominion 52
East
Norwich 80, Amherst 78
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NBA Results

Wednesday's Results

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NHL Results

Wednesday's Results

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Pittsburgh 5 Colorado 3
St. Louis 5, Detroit 5
N.Y. Rangers 2, Minnesota 4
Washington 3 Los Angeles 3
Chicago 4 Vancouver 2

3d Olympic Team Sighted

Van Wolvelaere Shines at 28

By Elizabeth Wheeler

OCEANSIDE, Calif., March 1 — Patty van Wolvelaere, coming back after a training room accident, had finished fifth in the 100-meter hurdles at the 1976 Olympic trials.

As she congratulated the younger athletes who had made the team, a coach said: "Well, are you going to retire now? How old are you anyway?"

"I'd had a cast on my leg," van Wolvelaere said, "and I had just started jogging a month before. It was sheer guts and determination that I did as well as I did. And here he was, talking to me like the old warhorse that had broken down on the backstretch. And what I thought was: 'Just you wait.' "

He did not have to wait long. In 1977 van Wolvelaere won the AAU nationals in the hurdles and, last year, she twice set U.S. records in the 100-meter hurdles and had personal bests in the 100 and 200-meter dash.

Her U.S. record of 13.14 seconds was broken by Deby LaPlante with a 13.13, but the point was established. The old warhorse, 28 to be exact, is not broken down yet.

Better, Not Older

Nursing an imported beer in a Mexican restaurant in Oceanside, where she and her husband, Bill Hayes, a pole vaulter, have settled, van Wolvelaere talked about her life, why she is getting better not older, and how she became known as the Billie Jean King of women's track. She was limping from a muscle pulled in training, but the outspoken hazel-eyed blonde said she expects to make a run for her third Olympic team.

"Bill's retired now," she said, "and he's two years younger than I am. But I'm not ready to retire yet. I'm just reaching my prime. European women compete into their 30s and no one thinks anything about it. But here, after college, you're not supposed to run around in a circle wearing gym shorts. You are supposed to do something more productive — like make money."

Van Wolvelaere believes that U.S. athletes are hurt by being forced out of competition before their most productive years.

"If having athletes up to the level of the rest of the world is an important thing for people in the United States, that's going to have to change," she said. "Athletes in this country are primarily natural athletes. Most of us — particularly the women — don't have the coaching and are working just out of our own determination. It's really a half-assed system. Because we're natural athletes, we've always been good on the sprints and fallen down on technique events, like hurdles and field events.

"So much hurdling is technique and it takes time to learn it and to get the timing down. That's why you can keep getting better — even at my age."

Started as Gymnast

Van Wolvelaere started in athletics as a gymnast, but she was too tall and lanky. She joined her first track club, the Angels ("We used to wear little pink track suits with little pink ribbons in our hair," she said.) as a teen-ager in Seattle. "Like all mediocre sprinters," she said, "my coach had me try the hurdles."

Van Wolvelaere (5-7, 126) became a skilled technical hurdler. Her greatest asset, according to Sherry Calvert, her track coach at the University of Southern California, is that she just hates to lose. "She's a fierce competitor," Calvert said, "and she's always worked very hard in practice. She doesn't expect the results without the work."

Van Wolvelaere made the U.S. national team and qualified for the 1968 Olympics.

She finished fourth in the hurdles finals in Mexico City: "That's the closest you can get to a medal without getting one," she said, "and they don't even give you a lousy piece of paper saying you were fourth. You get nothing to show for it." She was the first American woman to reach the final eight in hurdles since Babe Didrikson won the gold in 1932 in what was then the 80-meter hurdles.

After the Olympics, van Wolvelaere married her high school sweetheart and continued to train. Though the marriage did not work out, it gave interviewers a constant theme. "Everyone was always asking me if he minded the fact that I was competing and that I was on the road a lot," she said. "And I'd always say: 'No one asks Jerry West if his wife minds that he travels a lot.' " Such answers gave van Wolvelaere a reputation for being outspoken and a feminist. The reputation was deserved.

"Women's track has improved both in quality and quantity," she said. "I feel like I was a pioneer. In the past 10 years, I went from being a freak to seeing housewives out running. And I put my head on the chopping block a few times to get some changes made."

For example, van Wolvelaere and runner Francie Larrieu were troubled by the inequality of prizes. "The men got cassette tape recorders and televisions," she said. "We got crappy medals and dinky trophies that weren't worth anything." So they said they'd boycott meets that didn't offer equal prizes. "We really got results," she said. "Promoters started coming up to me and saying: 'Don't say anything to the press. Go look at the prizes. We went out and got you the same things as we got the men.' "

In 1972, van Wolvelaere made her second Olympic team. This time she finished ninth, one place out of the final heat. Her first marriage ended and she took an athletic scholarship, offered through the La Jolla Track Club, to Mira Costa Community College in Oceanside. She spent a couple of years there and three more at USC, working on a degree in physical education.

Her injured foot not only kept her off the Olympic team and pretty much out of competition in 1976, it changed her life in another way. She met her husband on the track and the romance blossomed in the rehabilitation room (he hurt his knee at the same time she injured her foot). They were married a year and a half ago.

Beer Brings Suspension

Van Wolvelaere spent the last two years competing as one of the older members of the Trojan track team. She won the hurdles title of the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women in 1977 and 1978. She also spent part of the season on suspension after Calvert found her violating a school rule after a meet.

"I bought a six-pack and was with some of the other girls in my hotel room, having a beer and watching television," Van Wolvelaere said. "We were thirsty. I couldn't believe it. I'm a 28-year-old woman and I got punished for having a beer."

Now a college graduate, able to drink beer whenever she wants, van Wolvelaere has a hundred things she'd like to do. She's thinking of coaching, going to graduate school and starting to work with exceptional children — in no particular order.

"I haven't really made up my mind yet," she said, "but I do want to stay in athletics. Sports has been good to me. And I know that somewhere out there, there's a job in women's athletics with my name on it."

Los Angeles Times

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

In Point of Facts

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — It is always dispiriting to see Kunkel walk in. Sooner rather than later, you know he is going to say, "Let's look at the facts." Kunkel believes in the facts, which is all right, but he cannot understand that the facts are not everybody's cup of tea. He believes that everybody ought to look at them, no matter how dull or depressing they may be.

Baker

The idea that some people might not want to look at the facts is heresy to Kunkel. The idea that you might prefer to ignore the facts, to pretend that the facts don't exist, is close to blasphemy. He pokes his head in the door, sees you serenely pretending the facts don't exist and stabs a finger into your dreams.

"You're not looking at the facts," he says. A plea for peace — "I'm not interested in the facts today, Kunkel" — is futile. "Let's look at the facts," he says, rubbing hands in lewd anticipation of laying eyes on those tired old facts once more.

Kunkel labors under the delusion that facts pave the yellow brick road to the emerald city of Truth. The opposite proposition, that if you looked at all the facts together, assembled from the corners of the universe, you might wind up in the clutches of the Wicked Witch of Utter Confusion — this idea Kunkel refuses to entertain.

This is because when Kunkel looks at the facts, he looks only at the facts he wants to look at in that particular glance.

When Kunkel runs into Pearson, the tedium becomes intense. Pearson is one of those people who see life as a struggle to travel from point to point. "I don't see what point you're getting at," is his favorite utterance.

If you sat him down and said, "Pearson, I want you to hear something extraordinary," and performed a Beethoven quartet in which you played all four instruments, he would say, "I don't see what point you're getting at."

Pearson cannot comprehend that the best part of life might be located in the spaces between points. The points are what it's all about to him. He becomes unhappy, even short-tempered, if he doesn't see you approaching one. The highest accolade he can bestow is the cry, "Now you're getting to the point!"

It is almost unbearable to be present at an encounter between Kunkel and Pearson. "Let's look at the facts," Kunkel will say, if they meet in a cafeteria. "Coffee is 40 cents cheaper here than it is in a sit-down restaurant, the napkins are paper instead of cloth, and unemployment among black teenagers is running close to 40 percent."

"I don't see what point you're getting at," Pearson will reply. "Look at the facts!" Kunkel will explain. "The growth rate of gross national product has declined 2 percent and tension between India and Pakistan is just as high as ever."

Somewhere about here you will be quite willing to swing for stabbing both of them with a fork, but since all the forks in the cafeteria are plastic, there is no relief in sight.

Unless Barclay joins the group after having had a few drinks. Barclay sees life as a quest for love. It disturbs him that his fellow creatures are so reluctant to come right out and say, "I love you, Barclay." To force it out of them, he takes just enough alcohol to make him sadly self-pitying, a state in which he feels justified in looking at you and saying, "You hate me, don't you?"

His theory is that, after a good, heart-to-heart exchange of heated talk of the sort that goes on between unhappy lovers in bad movies, you will break down and say, "I love you, Barclay. You know I love you. Everybody loves you." Which will give him the cue to say, "I love you, too."

And so, we are all in the cafeteria line, Kunkel saying, "Let's look at the facts," and Pearson saying, "I don't see what point you're getting at." Up toddles Barclay. "You hate me, don't you?" he says.

Those are the facts. So are the plastic forks. Let's look at them. Let's get at the point. Let's tell Barclay we love him so he'll go away. Better yet, let's not. Let's sneak off and rehearse Beethoven's Ninth on the kazoo.

French Postmen Sort Out Their Image

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS (IHT) — As the lights dimmed in a movie theater on the Champs-Elysees recently, the audience sat back awaiting the usual fare of advertising delights.

But an unexpected sight made them sit up. As the commercial began, a French postman in his little yellow car zoomed up a country road, which was blocked by a telephone man repairing a line.

"Eh" shouted the mailman derisively, "do you need the whole road to maneuver your yoyo?"

"You should have stayed behind in the post office if you don't know how to pilot that jalopy," replied the telephone repairman with scorn.

And they were off — the postman toasting the French mails and the repairman ringing praise for the French telephone system.

At the end, a voice said, "Between the mails and telecommunications, there's always a bit of emulation. So much the better. Everyone profits."

The audience howled.

Behind the Stamp

Across town, on the left bank, a youngster watched a mail truck roll down the Boulevard Saint-Germain. When it stopped, he took in the huge white poster pasted on the sideboard: a French postage stamp with the slogan, "Behind this stamp are 300,000 mailmen."

"Yeah," he commented, "it takes 300,000 men to mail one letter."

The French are still apt to make fun of their PTT, the postal and telecommunications service. But with a million-dollar nationwide advertising campaign launched in January, the PTT is entering a new era.

"We see this advertising campaign as courageous," said Jacques Pomonti, secretary-general of the Association Francaise des Utilisateurs du Telephone, a consumer group that monitors the PTT. "It means that today the telecom people, the administration, is more confident in the quality of what it does and that it is committed to facing the rising demand for service."

A spokesman for the PTT said the campaign was designed not only to enhance the image of the PTT and of its service but to make light of the competition between postmen and employees of the telecommunications system. It is also designed to improve the self-image of the French mailman.

"The mailmen have this malaise," said ministry spokesman Nicolas de Tavernaud. "They fear the mails will become a prehistoric relic and that in several years they'll be delivering only love letters."

Jokes about the state of the PTT are part of the French heritage. In 1962, De Gaulle's PTT minister was said to have called the telephone "a gimmick," and a gimmick it was for many years. In 1969, only 3.5 million persons had telephones. Comic Fernand Reynaud, in one of his famous acts, dialed New York from Paris in order to get number 22 in suburban Asnieres. In recent years, Parisians joked that you could divide Frenchmen into two classes: those waiting for telephone lines and those waiting for a dial tone.

But in the last 10 years, the government has tried to bring up the rear. Today, the PTT boasts the largest governmental budget, national defense aside. The government has invested about $6 billion a year for telecommunications and postal improvements.

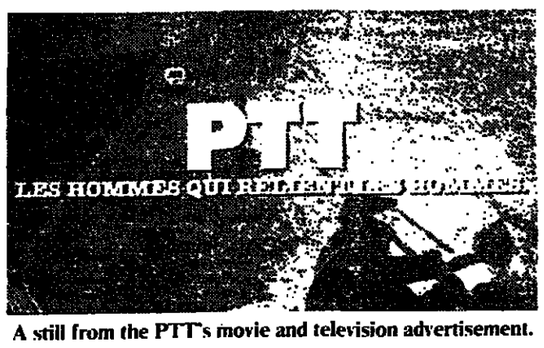
The result is technical progress worthy of the year 2000 in some areas, and backwardness suggestive of the Third World in others.

Connections within France are still accompanied by static, cutoffs are usual, party lines frequent and directory assistance almost nonexistent. Collect calls to the United States are not possible on Sundays. The average wait in France is 7½ months for a phone to be installed. There are no itemized phone bills.

But this will soon change.

"We are preparing the telephone of the future," Tavernaud said.

In 1982, he said, there will be 20 million telephone subscribers in France. Waiting time for a phone will be reduced to an average of two and a half months.



A still from the PTT's movie and television advertisement.

By the end of this year, the PTT will begin a limited experiment with itemized phone bills. By 1981, itemized bills will be available for all. But, Tavernaud said, "we don't want to be the cause of domestic squabbles," referring to the French institution of the mistress. Itemized bills will be delivered only on request.

The heavy investment in telecommunications development will soon begin to bear fruit for the individual subscriber. Late starters, the French now reportedly possess a sophisticated electronic switching network.

Also, by 1983, the French plan to have their first communications satellite. This was announced last week by PTT Minister Norbert Segard.

But if telecommunications have moved ahead at a rapid rate, the image has not moved apace, and the French postal system has suffered. Strikes in the *mail-sorting centers have given* mailmen a poor image and automation has caused widespread anxiety about job security.

"The mailman doesn't feel loved," Tavernaud said. "He doesn't feel respected, as before."

The advertising campaign is designed to make the French postman seem *sympathique* and above all, useful. In a TV commercial, the mailman boasts that his service delivers 40 million letters and packages a day.

By 1983, Tavernaud said, automatic equipment will sort all mail in France. Mailmen will be employed solely to deliver.

The volume of mail in France is increasing by 3 percent a year. The French are not planning, Tavernaud said, to close any post *offices even if volume in some is* small. "In many villages," he said, "there are no more priests, teachers or tax collectors. The only presence is the post office. We want to maintain this."

Image Boosting

Besides boosting the image of the postal system and of the mailman, the campaign is designed to benefit the institutional image of the PTT, which also provides savings and checking services. The PTT is feeling the competition from banks.

So far, public reaction to the PTT campaign is unknown. A reader wrote to a newspaper to complain about an expensive government advertising campaign. One Paris mailman was displeased and cynical about it. He implied that the real reason was to prepare the 400,000 PTT workers for the eventual separation of the postal system from telecommunications. The government has denied this, but the workers suspect it nevertheless.

"Of course we're aware of the advertising," one mailman said last week. "It's the policy of the administration to separate the post from telecom. So they're pitting one against the other."

PEOPLE: *SF Master Asimov Says He's Down-to-Earth*

Science-fiction writer **Isaac Asimov** would rather make a fast buck than take a fast trip into outer space. Asimov, asked if he would accept a ticket on a space shuttle, replied, "If they offered me a ticket, sure I'd take it — and sell it for whatever I could get. Not in a million years would I go to space. Look at me as a signpost: I point the way, I don't go." Asimov, who was *attending a party celebrating* two new books he has written — both of which he considers his 200th — added that he doesn't even like to get into airplanes. "I'm scared," said the 59-year-old author.

* * *

Marathon swimmer **Walter Poenisch** has sued competitor **Diana Nyad** for $1 million, claiming that she spoiled his chances for future sponsors and employment by slandering him. The suit said Nyad called the 65-year-old Poenisch a "gimmick," a "fraud" and a "cheat" and said "Walter makes most of his swims on a boat." Poenisch said the remarks are keeping him from finding "employment in his field as a marathon swimmer or to be sponsored . . . for future marathon swims." Both scheduled swims from Cuba to the United States last summer. Poenisch claimed he made it in 33 hours and 35 minutes, but there was no impartial observer along. Nyad, 28, later failed in her attempt, giving up after 41 hours.

* * *

Singer **Jerry Lee Lewis** was shocked when the Internal Revenue Service swooped down on his ranch and seized a new $68,000 Rolls-Royce and nearly 20 other vehicles, his wife said. "This is just a misunderstanding with the IRS," **Jaren Lewis** said. "Jerry was not aware that this was going to happen." IRS agents, seeking $178,635 allegedly owed in back taxes, arrived with a *fleet of tow trucks to confiscate the* vehicles at Lewis' 30-acre ranch in DeSoto County, Miss. The singer was asleep when agents arrived. "He got up and watched as the vehicles were moved from the property," said Rick Ward, a DeSoto County sheriff's investigator. "He seemed extremely upset."

* * *

Actor **Robert Redford** is again taking sides in an environmental dispute. Redford, who has supported environmentalists in several battles in the West, has entered the fight against the Norden Dam in Nebraska, opponents of the report. Leaders of the Save Niobrara River Association, that Redford's support for cause will spread the word "nat wide that Nebraska has a free-fl ing river worth preserving," perhaps attract new contribu The dam would be built on Niobrara in north-central Ne ka as part of an irrigation proje

* * *

Hustler magazine publisher **ry Flynt** will speak here on censorship in what is billed as first public appearance since was shot. Flynt, who is still fined to a wheelchair, will appe the three-day Northwest Liber an Conference, scheduled to b March 30. Flynt was shot and tially paralyzed while returning Lawrenceville, Ga., courth March 6. He was on trial charges that he distributed ob materials. The Libertarians, had a number of candidates o ballot in last year's Oregon tion, believe in a minimum o ernment controls.

* * *

Almost a year to the day Mayor **Edward Koch** of New *City complained that his* ol car was a "deathtrap," he s riding in a new Chrysler Ne The 1979 model, described Chrysler as "nightwatch blue," delivered last week, but becam the foul weather, it was kep New York's snow-clogged st The car cost $6,400, gets 16 mi a gallon of gas and replaces a Newport, which cost $4,385 got *11 miles to the gallon.* So ter his inauguration last year, complained about what he c the old "deathmobile," becau brakes often failed.

* * *

Bobby Jiminez's 27 years of deafness ended abruptly wi orange flash and the sound a explosion while he was at home from visiting his bro Jiminez, 30, who has been d deaf since a bout with spinal ingitis just before his third b day, saw red lights in the sky then saw them explode int orange ball and a loud roar. enforcement authorities said were no reports of a flash or si sion in the area Sunday ev when the incident occurred. nez said it was the first sou had heard in more than a qu century and it scared him so h he drove directly to the sh office.

—SAMUEL JUS

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